DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 130 202 CG 010 883

AUTHOR Noble, Vincente, Comp.; And Others
TITLE Counseling the Asian American Client: An Annotated Bibliography of Journal Literature, 1964-1974.
PUB DATE 74
NOTE 172p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$8.69 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; *Asian Americans; *Chinese Americans; *Counselor Training; *Ethnic Groups; *Japanese Americans; *Minority Groups
IDENTIFIERS *Minority Counseling

ABSTRACT

This bibliography contains over 150 entries from professional journals covering the period from 1964-1974. The citations are extensively annotated with respect to purpose, method and conclusions of each article. (MJ)

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COUNSELING THE ASIAN AMERICAN CLIENT: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNAL LITERATURE, 1964-74

Compiled by:

Dr. Vicente Noble
Teri Atad
Young Chea
Glen Kawafuchi
Wayne Sugita
Georgianne Uehara
Ken Yee

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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This annotated bibliography represents the efforts of a group of graduate students at California State University, Long Beach, in the school year 1974-75. Our purpose was:

1. To examine all of the journal literature concerning counseling the Asian American client for the period 1964 to 1974.
2. Compile, in one document, readily accessible information regarding counseling the above client.

Anyone who has reviewed some of the literature concerning ethnic minorities will appreciate the enormity of this task.

It was determined at the outset, that an attempt to review and compile all of the available literature would be far beyond our resources and time availability. One simply could not examine and read everything in a year and also maintain currency. Thus, it was decided to examine only the literature found in professional journals.

From this scope, it was then decided to examine and compile the journal literature within the following framework:

1. The emphasis of the compilation would focus on four American ethnic minorities - Black, Asian, Mexican, and Native Americans.
2. International cross cultural studies would be included if it appeared to have some bearing on the above groups.
3. All the journal literature was examined from the perspective of applicability to counselors and other workers in psychology.
4. Much of the literature was found in the areas of psychology, ethnology, sociology, social work, education, and anthropology.

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5. After an initial examination of the abstracts and indices of various disciplines, it was determined that 1964 constituted a growth-turning point for much of the present day literature. This was arbitrary but served to assist our efforts by locating a suitable time period.

6. Upon examining the compiled literature, it was noted that much of the information consisted of unsubstantiated opinion or observations. In cases where this information appeared to have little applicability to education and specifically counseling, the information was set aside.

Many articles contained in this bibliography are more descriptive than empirical. It was our opinion that many areas in the field of counseling minority clients do not lend themselves to easy resolution or even definition. As it is, the bibliography may be useful to those persons interested in pursuing definitive studies in particular areas that have hitherto been difficult to investigate or resolve. In this light, the bibliography might serve as a guidepost for further future studies as well as presenting a readily available purview of journal literature for a recent ten year period.

AUTHOR(S): Ablon, Joan

ARTICLE TITLE: "Retention of Cultural Values and Differential Urban Adaptation: Samoans and American Indians in West Coast City"

SOURCE: Social Forces

VOL. 49(3) DATE 1971 (March)

PAGES 385-393 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: This paper examines specific cultural and social features that Samoans and American Indian migrants bring to a West Coast metropolitan area.

SAMPLE: 50 Samoan families and 60 American Indian families from the Pacific City metropolitan area.

METHOD: A survey of motivations for relocation, history, demography, and social and cultural characteristics for the two groups is presented. Materials and data gathered through interviews and participant observation.

CONCLUSION: The paper suggests that the comparison of similar as well as differing characteristics that immigrant groups bring to their urbanization experience offers an opportunity to examine the ways that specific cultural features contribute to differential adaptation.

AUTHOR(S): Ablon, Joan

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Social Organization of an Urban Samoan Community"

SOURCE: Southwestern Journal of Anthropology
VOL. 27(1) DATE 1971
PAGES 75-96 NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: This paper considers the social system of a Samoan adult population that has migrated to a West Coast city during the past two decades.

SAMPLE: 75 families who represented as many diverse segments (as could be identified) of the Samoan population in Pacific City.

METHOD: Field research based on observation and interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: The urbanization experience of Samoans in Pacific City provides an unusual example of a non-Western village people who have adapted with relative ease to the demands of urban American life. A major factor contributing to their adaptation is the retention of social system characterized by their traditional affective ties of the little community, modified to assist its members with the instrumental functions necessary for survival in the city.

AUTHOR(S): Alexander, A.A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese Student in America"

SOURCE: Proceedings of the 80th Annual Convention - American Psychological Association

VOL. 7(2) PAGE 905

Alexander was a participant in the symposium "Perspectives on Cross-Cultural Friendship." Along with other participants, Alexander presented his research findings dealing with cross-cultural relations.

Chair: Marjorie H. Klein
Speakers: Milton H. Miller, Margaret L. Cormack, A.A. Alexander
Discussant: William P. Lebra

CONCLUSIONS: The common themes that were brought out during the symposium were:

1) International students associate most frequently and most comfortably with fellow nationals.
2) The visitor's relations with host country nationals rarely go beyond superficial pleasantries.
3) The failure of cross-cultural friendship to materialize readily leads to reinforced cultural separation, critical attitudes, and limitation of growth and change resulting from the cross-cultural experience.

AUTHOR(S): Allen, Martin G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Cross-Cultural Study of Aggression and Crime"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
VOL. 3(3) DATE 1972
PAGES 259-271 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: To attempt to identify variables of childhood, adulthood, and social structure which relate to the expression of aggression on a cross-cultural basis.

SAMPLE: 58 cultures (list available from author on request).

METHOD: Ethnographic data was collected from the Human Relations Files and from other anthropologic records and reports. The expression of aggression and crime was rated, then these ratings were correlated with ratings of ego strength and sub-groups of the ego strength scale and variables of social structure.

CONCLUSIONS: Displaced agression most likely to be found in relatively permanent settlement with low production, low creativity, and high anxiety, deviance-conformity, crime, suicide, and mental illness. Child rearing practices emphasize creation of anxiety. High crime societies tend to have large size with high political integration and stratification and high indirect, displaced aggression.

AUTHOR(S): Anderson, E.N., Jr.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Lineage Atrophy in Chinese Society"

SOURCE; American Anthropologist

VOL. 72	DATE 1970
PAGES 363-365	NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: A discussion and debate.

CONCLUSIONS: It seems that the Chinese lineage, often considered a rock-stable base of Chinese society, is at the mercy of economic-ecological factors.

AUTHOR(S): Arkoff, Abe; Falek Thaver; Leonard Elkind

ARTICLE TITLE: "Mental Health and Counseling Ideas of Asian and American Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Counseling Psychology

VOL. 13(2)	DATE 1966
PAGES 219-233	NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: Seeks to examine the ideas of mental health held by students of several Asian countries in comparison to American students and a group of American Psychologists and to explore the consequences that such ideas have for counseling and psychotherapy.

SAMPLE: 24 Americans, 19 Chinese, 19 Filipinos, 21 Japanese, 15 Thais, all of the University of Hawaii's East-West Center, 20 Ph.D's in counseling and clinical psychology.

METHOD: Subjects' conceptions of mental health were assessed through the use of a 60-item questionnaire devised by Nunnally.

CONCLUSION: Relatively, Asians were neutral or acquiescent toward the questionnaire items, expressing belief that mental health could be enhanced through exercising will power and avoiding unpleasant thoughts and viewed counseling as a directive, paternalistic, and authoritarian process.

AUTHOR(S): Arkoff, Abe; Gerald Meredith; Janice Dong

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitudes of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American Students Toward Marriage Roles"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 59(1) DATE 1963
PAGES 11-15 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: The present investigation was to compare the marriage-role attitudes of Japanese Americans with those held by a comparable Caucasian-American group.

SAMPLE: Subjects were 60 Caucasian-American (30 males and 30 females) and 75 Japanese American (26 males and 49 females) students enrolled at the University of Hawaii.

METHOD: A scale devised by Jacobson was employed. The research instrument was a scale measuring male dominant and equalitarian attitudes toward marriage.

CONCLUSION: Caucasian-American males and females did not differ significantly. Japanese American females were not significantly different from Caucasian females. Japanese males, however, were found to be more male dominant in their conception of marriage than females of own ethnic group or Caucasian American males.

AUTHOR(S): Arkoff, Abe; Gerald Meredith; Shinkuro Iwahars

ARTICLE TITLE: "Male-Dominant and Equalitarian Attitudes in Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American Students"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 64(2) DATE 1964

PAGES 225-229 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: This study attempts to determine the marriage-role attitude of a group of Japanese and to evaluate these attitudes in the light of those found in Japanese-American and Caucasian-American subjects.

SAMPLE: 145 Japanese (48 males and 97 females), 75 third-generation Japanese Americans (26 males and 49 females), and 60 Caucasian Americans (30 males and 30 females). All were introductory Psychology students from Nara Gakugei University and Yokohama National University and University of Hawaii.

METHOD: Marriage-role attitudes were measured through an instrument devised by Jacobson. 28 items measuring male-dominant and equalitarian attitudes toward marriage.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese Americans proved to be notably high in male dominance, while Japanese females were similarily high in equalitarianism. No significant differences were found in marriage-role attitudes of male and female Caucasian Americans, but Japanese and Japanese-American groups both showed significant difference; the males being more male dominant; females more equalitarian in attitude.

AUTHOR(S): Arkoff, Abe, and Herbert B. Weaver

ARTICLE TITLE: "Body Image and Body Dissatisfaction in Japanese Americans"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 68(2) DATE 1966
PAGES 323-330 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: Present investigation, attempts were made to investigate the relationship between body image and body dissatisfaction in comparable groups of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American male and female subjects.

SAMPLE: 87 third-generation Japanese-Americans (35 males and 52 females) and 53 Caucasian-Americans (29 males and 24 females); all of the University of Hawaii.

METHOD: Subjects completed body-cathexis questionnaire, estimated the size of various body dimensions (also indicated ideals) and had actual measurements taken.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese-American females expressed significant body dissatisfaction than males of their ethnic group and than the Caucasian-American females; the two male groups and male and female Caucasians did not differ significantly in this regard. Little difference between ethnic groups in their accuracy of their estimates. Males of both ethnic groups wanted to be taller, heavier, larger in muscles; Japanese Americans more so. Japanese American females wished to be taller, larger in bust, etc.

AUTHOR(S): Atkeson, Paula

ARTICLE TITLE: "Building Communication in Intercultural Marriage"

SOURCE: Psychiatry
VOL. 33(3) DATE 1970 (August)
PAGES 396-409 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Deals with building communication between marriage partners as therapy for marital problems in Filipino-American marriages.

METHOD: Background and one case with a successful outcome is presented as a model.

CONCLUSIONS: The creative intercultural marriage appears to be based fundamentally on the establishment of effective cross-cultural communication. This requires that communication is understood in each partner's cultural context and used in a second context so that meanings flow between partners unimpeded by difference in form and style. Both partners learn the possibility of living with different forms of communication.

AUTHOR(S): Ayabe, Harold I., and Susan Santo

ARTICLE TITLE: "Conceptual Tempo and the Oriental American"

SOURCE: The Journal of Psychology
VOL. 81 DATE 1972
PAGES 121-123

PURPOSE: It was hypothesized that Japanese and Chinese traditional values of perseverance and reservedness would manifest themselves in the production of fewer errors and extended latencies on Kagan's Matching Familiar Figures.

SAMPLE: Thirty second graders (15 male and 15 female) of Japanese or Chinese extraction and 30 (15 male and 15 female) of other racial types (Filipino, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Portuguese).

METHOD: Subjects were randomly assigned one of three Matching Familiar Figures (Kagan's instrument for reflection-impulsivity) testing conditions - fast, slow, and control.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese and Chinese American children produced significantly fewer errors than other racial groups. No other significant differences were found.

AUTHOR(S): Ball, John C., and M.P. Lau

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese Narcotic Addict in the United States"

SOURCE: Social Forces
VOL. 45(1)　DATE 1966 (September)
PAGES 68-72　NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: The social characteristics of the Chinese drug addict in the United States are delineated and the implications of narcotic use among this minority group are considered.

SAMPLE: 137 Chinese male patients who were discharged from Lexington hospital during a five-year period, from July 1957-June 1962.

METHOD: Data on each patient was obtained from medical records.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese narcotic patients hospitalized at Lexington were found to be unsuccessful sorjourners. These migrants were alienated from the main currents of American Life. Possible reasons for high incidence of opiate use among Chinese populations is that opiate use has been a part of contemporary Chinese culture. By the 1960's, opiate use has almost terminated.

AUTHOR(S): Barry, Herbert III

ARTICLE TITLE: "Infancy and Early Childhood: Cross-Cultural Codes 2"

SOURCE: Ethnology
VOL. 10(4)　DATE 1971
PAGES 466-489　NO. OF PAGES 23

PURPOSE: The principal purpose of the present article is to provide information for researchers to use the new codes on infancy and early childhood, in particular relating them with other features of culture.

AUTHOR(S): Befu, Harumi

ARTICLE TITLE: "Contrastive Acculturation of California Japanese"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 24 DATE 1965

PAGES 209-216 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: The methodological point of this paper has been to demonstrate the utility of the comparative method in a closely controlled experimental situation, wherein the number of independent variables is minimized.

SAMPLE: Two Japanese communities in Central California.

METHOD: Data gathered in the field through observation.

CONCLUSIONS: In this experimental situation it is held that economic differences between the communities as a causal factor for the difference in their respective social structure.

AUTHOR(S): Bender, E.I., and G. Kagiwada

ARTICLE TITLE: "Hansen's Law of 'Third-generation Return' and the Study of American Religio-Ethnic Groups"

SOURCE: Phylon

PAGES 360-370 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: A discussion on Hansen's 'third-generation theory'. Basically, it follows the belief that 'what the son and daughters wish to forget the grandsons and granddaughters wish to remember.'

Note: primarily concerned with European ethnic groups.

AUTHOR(S): Bennett, John W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Innovative Potential of American-Educated Japanese"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 21(4) DATE 1962-1963

PAGES 246-251 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: The present study of Japanese educated abroad found that an overseas education did not automatically qualify the returnee for an innovative role. His innovative efforts is a function of peer attitude, level of advancement, and upon his personal attitudes and habits.

AUTHOR(S): Berremen, Gerald D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Race, Caste, and Other Invidious Distinctions in Social Stratifications"

SOURCE: Race

VOL. 13(4) DATE 1972 (April)

PAGES 385-414 NO. OF PAGES 30

PURPOSE: A discussion on the issues of stratification and race.

Note: no Asian Americans.

AUTHOR(S): Berrien, F.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Japanese versus American Values"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 65 DATE 1965

PAGES 181-191 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Seven independent studies are reviewed. They compare Japanese and Americans on parallel issues. The author attempts to identify any main thrust of their conclusions.

METHOD: Author analyzes data from several Japanese sources to identify any convergence in conclusion.

CONCLUSIONS: In comparison with Americans, Japanese are more deferent, more respectful of and dependent upon high status people, more self-abasing, and more willing to work long hours. Individual aspirations are less important than achievements of work group. Their interests and concerns are more limited, but loyalty to family and work is greater. It is evident also that the eternal signs of occidental influence and political democratic structure are not matched by internalized values.

AUTHOR(S): Berrien, F. Kenneth

ARTICLE TITLE: "Stereotype Similarities and Contrasts"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 78 DATE 1969
PAGES 173-183 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Current study was designed to assess among Japanese and Americans the interaction of three conditions influencing the impression (stereotypes) which a target group may make on respondents. Moreover, the author was interested whether the mirror-image phenomena characterized the Japanese as well as American respondents.

SAMPLE: 240 males and 240 females in Japan; 225 males and 118 females in New Jersey.

METHOD: Japanese and American college students stereotyped Russians, Chinese, and each other by a forced distribution method with the use of 15 characteristics defined by Edwards Personality Preference Schedule. Measures of friendliness towards and knowledge about, the target nationalities were obtained and a ranking of the social desirability of the 15 characteristics was devised separately for both Japanese and Americans.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese respondents do not conform to the mirror-image hypotheses although most of the Americans do. Several possible sources of error were examined, but a satisfactory explanation for the contradictions were not arrived at.

AUTHOR(S): Blane, Howard T., and Kazuo Yamamoto

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sexual Role Identity Among Japanese and Japanese-American High School Students"

SOURCE: *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*

VOL. 1(4) DATE 1970

PAGES 345-354 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Examines the sexual identity at conscious and unconscious levels of psychological function in Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American high school students.

SAMPLE: 369 Japanese-American and Caucasian-American high school students in Hawaii and 93 students in Japan.

METHOD: Sexual role identity was investigated by administering short forms of the Gough (CPI) feminity scale andthe Franck Drawing Completion Test.

CONCLUSIONS: Across sex, Japanese were more feminine on both measures than either American group, within the American group, Japanese-Americans were more feminine than Caucasian-Americans on the Gough measure, but did not differ from them on the Franck. Sex-by-ethnicity results showed that males followed the ethnic pattern on both measures, whereas Japanese females were less feminine on the Gough than Japanese-American females.

AUTHOR(S): Borke, Helene

ARTICLE TITLE: "The development of Empathy in Chinese and American Children Between Three and Six Years of Age: A Cross Cultural Study"

SOURCE: Developmental Psychology
VOL. 9(1) DATE 1973
PAGES 102-108 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: Study was conducted to provide information about a) the relationship between the development of emphatic ability and specific social class and cultural influences and b) the universality of development of emphatic awareness.

SAMPLE: 288 Chinese and 288 American children.

METHOD: A series of social interaction situations representing four emotions of happy, afraid, sad, and angry were administered to the subjects requiring their ability to recognize the emotion. Tested at 6 month intervals between 3-6 years of age.

CONCLUSIONS: Children from both cultures exhibited similar overall trends in their ability to recognize other people's emotional response. By 3, the majority of American and Chinese could differentiate happy and unhappy reactions in other people. Perception of afraid, sad, and angry feeling developed later as result of social learning. Suggest children are capable of empathic responses and that empathy is a basic human characteristic.

AUTHOR(S): Brislin, Richard W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Interaction Among Members of Nine Ethnic Groups and Belief-Similarity Hypothesis"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 85 DATE 1971 (December)
PAGES 171-179 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: Two studies were undertaken to investigate the reasons for friendship choices among members of nine heterogeneous groups.

SAMPLE: 105 students from Guam, Micronesia, the Philippines, and U.S. who are attending the University of Guam.

METHOD: Sociometric questionnaires were administered. Later the study was replicated with the addition of an unobtrusive behavior measure of seating patterns.

CONCLUSIONS: Results showed the behavior measure had adequate reliability and that all sets of data were generally in line with the predictions. The interaction among members of the groups was interpreted as being due to belief similarity that led to ease and comfort in interaction.

AUTHOR(S): Brown, Judith K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Ratings of Subsistence"

SOURCE: Behavior Science Notes
VOL. 4 DATE 1969
PAGES 281-290

PURPOSE: Author attempts to evaluate the legitimacy of cross-cultural ratings of subsistence activities and the sex division of labor. The ratings examined are in the "World Ethnographic Sample" and in more recent and revised "Ethnographic Atlas." The author finds the rating tremendously helpful.

AUTHOR(S): Bryan, D.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Education for the Culturally Deprived: Building on Pupil Experience"

SOURCE: Social Education

VOL. 31 DATE 1967 (February)

PAGES 117-118 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: It is the author's contention that when we come up with teaching materials that are within the experiences of disadvantaged children, when we exploit fully the limited experiences they have had, and when we seek to provide more meaningful firsthand experiences for them, we will do a better job educating these young people.

AUTHOR(S): Byrne, D. in collaboration with C. Govaux, W. Griffitt, J. Lamberth, N. Murakawa, M. Prasad, A. Prasad, M. Ramirez III

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Ubiquitous Relationship: Attitude Similarity and Attraction: a Cross-Cultural Study"

SOURCE: Human Relations

VOL. 24(3) DATE 1971 (June)

PAGES 201-207

PURPOSE: To determine whether the antecedents of the similarity-attraction relationship are a consequence of assimilation into any culture.

SAMPLE: 506 students at various educational levels in four nations: Hawaii, India, Japan, Mexico, Texas.

METHOD: Given a survey of attitude consisting of 15 items on which responses are made on a sixpoint scale. Students were then told to rate another student's scale. The scales received were actually of a simulated stranger, two conditions with opposing positions. After reading responses of the stranger, each student filled out a Interpersonal Judgement Scale (IJS) which involves rating scales dealing with strangers' intelligence, knowledge of current events, morality, adjustment, likeability and desireability as a work partner.

CONCLUSIONS: Law of attraction appears to be independent of the cultural context in which it was originally established. The effect of attitude similarity on attraction is not narrowly bound by nationality, race, or language.

AUTHOR(S): Caudhill, William A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Influence of Social Structure and Culture on Human Behavior in Modern Japan."

SOURCE: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases
VOL. 157(4) DATE 1973 (October)
PAGES 240-257

PURPOSE: Paper attempts to sort out the behavioral and psychological implications of tradition and modernity as they occur in any country, and to examine their particular nature in Japan. Author believes that modern social structure and historical structure be treated as separate variables and that both have fairly independent effects on behavior and psychological adjustment.

AUTHOR(S): Chang, Denne H.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Inkyo System in Southwestern Japan: Its Functional System Utility in the Household Setting"

SOURCE: Ethnology
VOL. 9(4) DATE 1970
PAGES 342-357 NO. OF PAGES 16

CONCLUSIONS: This study examines the processes and the impact of this institutional retirement practice on the household system and its members. The practice continues to have a functional utility of its own despite certain changes in contemporary Japan.

AUTHOR(S): Chang, Hwa-Bao

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitudes of Chinese Students in the United States"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research
VOL. 58(1) DATE 1973 (October)
PAGES 66-77 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To examine the most significant determinants of a foreign student's attitude toward the host country including the national status of his home country, the degree of his contact with Americans, the frustrations he encounters during his sojourn, length of time in the U.S., and his authoritarianism.

SAMPLE: 250 Chinese students in the U.S.: 40 percent from Austin, Texas; 43 percent from Los Angeles; remaining 17 percent from New York City, Seattle, Washington, and Urbana Illinois. Sex ratio was 210; 2 males to 1 female.

METHOD: Questionnaires were administered.

CONCLUSIONS: This study found Chinese student attitudes toward the United States positively associated with contact with Americans, but negatively associated with authoritarianism. No association was found between a Chinese student's attitude and the perceived national status of his home country or his degree of frustration.

AUTHOR(S): Chang, Suk choo

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Cultural Context of Japanese Psychiatry and Psychotherapy"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychotherapy
VOL. 19(4) DATE 1965
PAGES 593-606

PURPOSE: Author discusses the underlying factors that contribute to Japanese psychiatry, namely: 1) the cultural-historical background data, 2) history of psychiatry, 3) a few psychiatrically relevant statistical data and a few pertinent clinical entities, 4) psychotherapy, especially Merita therapy in Japan.

AUTHOR(S): Chen, M.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Intelligence and Bilingualism as Independent Variates in a Study of Junior High School Students of Chinese Descent"

SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Education
VOL. 33 DATE 1965 (Spring)
PAGES 243-250 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To find the effects of intelligence and bilingualism, separately and in different combinations, on linguistic skills as measured by English tests under varied conditions.

SAMPLE: 160 junior high school students of Chinese parentage. Subjects were largely of the lower middle class and had been in American schools at least three years. Students were from an urban public junior high school in California.

METHOD: Subjects were tested on the IQ variable using the Kulmann-Anderson Intelligence Test then placed into a High or Low Group. They were subdivided into four groups on linguistic factor using the Hoffman Bilingual Schedule (modified version). The California Reading Test was then administered under two conditions: stress and non-stress.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) Subjects in the four categories did not perform differently under conditions of non-stress and stress;
2) Low Group bilingual did better in reading vocabulary, more successfully under non-stress conditions;
3) Low Group monolinguals did better in reading comprehension under stress conditions; and
4) Monolinguals were decidedly superior to the bilinguals in both reading comprehension and reading vocabulary, more successful in making the transition from syncretism to analysis in language understanding, thus probably having a more thorough knowledge of English than the bilinguals.

AUTHOR(S): Chen, Pei-ngor

ARTICLE TITLE: "Samoans in California"

SOURCE: Social Work

VOL. 18(2) DATE 1973 (March)

PAGES 41-48 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: Reviews Samoan background, examines their problems and needs, and recommends ways to work effectively with these people.

CONCLUSIONS: Samoans living in the continential U.S. have been an ignored and neglected population. Although Samoans have their own rich cultural heritage and traditions, those living on the mainland have to adjust to an alien society. A small proportion of the recent immigrants, the young people and the elderly, are in need of assistance. The language barrier exacerbates problems similar to those of other ethnic groups-poverty, inadequate housing, unemployment, etc. Recommendations include setting up a multiservice center staffed by bilingual and bicultural Samoans. Reception facilities for new arrivals, education and vocational skills, social rehabilitation, and a cultural and recreational program are suggested for implementation by the author.

AUTHOR(S): Chiu, Lian-Hwang

ARTICLE TITLE: "Manifested Anxiety in Chinese and American Children"

SOURCE: Journal of Psychology

VOL. 79(2) DATE 1971

PAGES 273-284 NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To make a) separate within cultural comparisons for both Chinese and American children on the Anxiety and Lie scales of the CMAS with respect to sex, grade and school, and b) separate cross-cultural comparisons between Chinese and American children on the Anxiety and Lie scales with respect to sex and culture.

SAMPLE: Chinese subjects: 312 boys and 301 girls of fourth and fifth grade children from Taiwan.
American subjects: 381 boys and 199 girls of fourth and fifth grade children from Kokomo and Camden, Indiana.

METHOD: The Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (CMAS) was administered to both groups. The Chinese subjects used a translated version of the original CMAS.

CONCLUSIONS: In both fourth and fifth grade levels, Chinese subjects scored significantly higher than the American subjects on both the Anxiety and Lie scales. Apparently these differences were not due to the possibility that Chinese children might have a response set to answer "yes" to questions of any nature. Within each cultural group, girls were found to be more anxious than boys, and children from one geographical area were found to be more anxious than children from the other area.

AUTHOR(S): Chyou Niem, Tien-ing, and Roberta R. Collard

ARTICLE TITLE: "Parental Discipline of Aggressive Behaviors in Four-Year-Old Chinese and American Children"

SOURCE: Proceedings of Annual Convention of American Psychological Association

VOL. 7(1)   DATE 1972

PAGES 95-96   NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: Comparison of aggressive behaviors of four year old Taiwanese and American children. Examination of methods of discipline used to control behaviors, e.g. love oriented vs. non-love oriented.

SAMPLE: 17 Chinese children living in Taipei, Taiwan (7 F, 10 M).
17 American children living in Massachusetts (7 F, 10 M).
All middle-class, cared for predominantly by mother, attend preschool.

METHOD: Mothers asked to record aggressive behavior over 30 days. Included aggressive behavior incurred, persons handling the behavior, discipline methods used, child's reactions.

CONCLUSIONS:

Results: Aggressive behavior

Chinese:	American:
1. More aggressive incidents.	1. Total number of aggressive responses within incidents not significantly different.
2. Less physical aggression; more verbal aggression.	2. More physical attack.
3. More diffuse discharge of aggression.	

Parental Discipline methods:

Chinese:	American:
1. Significantly higher use of love-oriented methods.	1. Americans reported 23 incid. using physical punishment vs. 15 for Chinese.
2. Significantly lower use of non-love oriented methods.	2. 11 children spanked (23 total).
3. Only 2 children spanked (6 total).	

4. Children disciplined more by others than parents (59 vs. 19).
5. Sons disciplined by father twice as often as American (46 vs. 24).
6. Parents used less withdrawal of love (isolation), more reasonable and reasoning in meeting the child's need, more appeals to conscience or empathy.

Discussion:

Chinese stressed impulse control. More emphasis on understanding and resolving conflict situation by seeking motives, pointing out consequences, suggesting alternatives, reducing frustration.

AUTHOR(S): Dawson, John L.M., and William Wing-Cheung Ng

ARTICLE TITLE: "Effects of Parental Attitudes and Modern Exposure on Chinese Traditional-Modern Attitude Formation"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
VOL. 3(2) DATE 1972 (June)
PAGES 201-207 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Examination of relative extent to which Chinese parental socialization pressures are instrumental in the development of traditional vs. modern attitudes, as contrasted with other modernizing influences, such as mass media.

SAMPLE: Parents and children (fourth and sixth grade) from agricultural village (Hakka). Parents and children (adolescents 16-17) from Chinese-speaking and English-speaking secondary middle schools.

METHOD: Chinese T-M Scale (Dawson, et al, 1971) administered to all subjects measuring traditional, semi-traditional, modern, and range of variation of attitudes.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) T-M attitudes of young Hakka children more traditional (closer to parents) than older children. 2) Adolescents attending English-speaking school: T-M attitudes more influenced by extent of exposure to mass media, although T-M attitudes not significantly more modern than those attending Chinese-speaking school.

AUTHOR(S): DeYoung, John E., and Chester L. Hunt

ARTICLE TITLE: "Communication Channels and Functional Literacy in the Phillipine Barrio."

SOURCE: Journal of Asian Studies

VOL. 22(1) DATE 1962 (November)

PAGES 67-77 NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: A sampling survey of rural barrios in Phillipines ascertaining the channels of communication.

SAMPLE: 2,668 families in 58 sample barrios in Luzon and Visayas areas. 1,080 male heads of households; 1,041 housewives; 205 male out-of-school young adults; 342 female out-of-school young adults.

METHOD: Survey inquiring and measuring functional literacy, exposure to mass media, strength of barrio organizations, people in community who serve as channels of communication.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Functional literacy below 20 percent, though higher in younger population.
2. Newspapers read by small minority.
3. Lack of power facilities limits radios and other mass media.
4. Associations of all kinds are weak, neighborly visits principal form of recreation.
5. Local political leaders are principal purveyors of information.

AUTHOR(S): Dien, Dora S., and W. Edgar Vinacke

ARTICLE TITLE: "Self-concept and Parental Identification of Young Adults with Mixed Caucasian-Japanese Parentage."

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology

VOL. 69(4) DATE 1964

PAGES 463-466 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Examination of self-concept and identification with parent of same sex among young adults (17-19) with Caucasian fathers and second-generation American Japanese mothers.

SAMPLE: 8 M, 7 F of Caucasian-Japanese parentage.
All students of University of Hawaii. All range 17-19 years.
Control groups (2): one with Caucasian parents, one with Japanese parents.
All groups closely matched in background.

METHOD: Four types of concepts measured - self, ideal-self, father, mother. Four forms with traits in different sequences were used to control position sets. The form has a simple 7-point rating, and consists of 24 trait names, of which five were taken from Osgood's semantic differential, 12 from a study by Secord and Jourard (1956), and the remaining chosen by the experimenter.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Ideal-self discrepancy significant in all groups (ideal-self viewed more favorably than self, father or mother).
2. Caucasian-Japanese males have significantly smaller ideal-self, ideal-father, and ideal-mother discrepancy scores than both Caucasian and Japanese ($P < .01$).
3. Japanese males produce significantly smaller ideal-mother discrepancy scores than do Caucasian males ($P < .01$).
4. Caucasian-Japanese and Caucasian females have significantly larger ideal-father discrepancy scores than Japanese ($P < .01$).
5. Correlation between ideal-self and ideal-father for males and ideal-mother for females found $r = .49$ $P < .05$ for males, $r = .19$ not significant for females.
6. Smaller self-ideal discrepancy indicates either higher self-esteem and better adjustment or lower level of aspiration or defensive self-realization.
7. Smaller discrepancies in ideal-mother, ideal-father, and ideal-self among Caucasian-Japanese males indicates possible perceptual defense, where encounter with two different sets of values threatening dissonance results in perception of similarities rather than differences. Also, possibility of idealization of parents or built-up habit of compromising differences.
8. Higher correlation of ideal-self and ideal-same sex parent for males may be that parental identification more important for males.

AUTHOR(S): Draguns, Juris G.; Inge K. Broverman; Leslie Phillips; William Caudill

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Competence and Psychiatric Symptomatology in Japan: A Cross-Cultural Extension of Earlier American Findings."

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal Psychology

VOL. 75(1) DATE 1970

PAGES 68-73 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Investigation of cross-cultural validity of findings that: 1) High social competence is accompanied by symptoms that bespeak turning against self; and 2) Low social competence is accompanied by predominance of turning against others and avoidance of others.

SAMPLE: 507 hospitalized adult psychiatric patients from Tokyo area:
Men = 34 manic depressives, 79 schizophrenics, 99 neurotics, 26 character disorders.
Women = 34 manic depressives, 117 schizophrenics, 87 neurotics, 31 character disorders.

METHOD: A global social competence rating derived from average of four scales based on: 1) age of hospitalization, 2) marital status, 3) years of schooling, 4) occupational level. Symptoms grouped into categories of role orientation and sphere dominance.

CONCLUSIONS:
1. With men, the category of turning against self was disproportionately encountered above median in social competence (P<.01)
2. Women below median in social competence characterized by turning against each other and others (P<.05).
3. No significant findings pertaining to symptom spheres among men.
4. Women exhibited spheres of action for low social competence level and spheres of somatization for high social competence (P<.05), (P<.01).
5. For both sexes, low social competence characterized by destructive, impulsive, dramatic, expressive symptomatology; high social competence characterized by tension, self-blame, somatic concern.

Therefore, results found to parallel American results.

AUTHOR(S): Draguns, Juris G.; Leslie Phillips; Inge K. Brokerman; William Caudill; Shiro Nishimae

ARTICLE TITLE: "Symptomatology of Hospitalized Psychiatric Patients in Japan and in the United States: A Study of Cultural Differences"

SOURCE: Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases

VOL. 152(1) DATE 1971

PAGES 3-16 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To identify, on the empirical plane, those psychopathological manifestations that occur with differential frequency among the Japanese and American patients included in this comparison and to relate, on the conceptual level, the body of the information so obtained to the pertinent data on the personality characteristics and differences between the Americans and the Japanese.

SAMPLE: 507 Japanese adult hospitalized psychiatric patients (238 M, 269 F); 641 American adult hospitalized psychiatric patients (415 M, 226 F). Fifty comparable pairs of men, 43 pairs of women matched between Japanese and American samples according to age, education, marital status, occupational level, psychiatric diagnosis.

METHOD: Pairs were compared according to roles and spheres of behavior with chi-square test.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Role dominance of avoidance of others is significantly overrepresented among American women.
2. Sphere of thought disproportionately occurs among Japanese men.
3. In examining symptoms, a) high proportion of symptoms of male Japanese express an impulsive, emotional lability which may eventuate in physical assault or bespeak a brooding withdrawal from fellow men; b) a major share of American patients' symptoms appear to lean toward self-destructive thoughts and specific crystallizations, eg. bizarre ideas and compulsions. Therefore Japanese tend toward diffused, nonspecific psychopathology, Americans tend towards elaboration and specificity; c) Tendencies hold true among sex lines; d) Japanese men tend toward subjectively reported somatic dysfunction while American men evidence a medically diagnosed disease process; e) Japanese women were less withdrawn, more emotionally labile, less given to antisocial self-indulgence than American women.

The researchers discuss their interpretations of the cultural differences that lead to differential symptoms and agree that Japanese therapy, i.e. direct use of relationship and instruction, is more effective for Japanese.

AUTHOR(S): Duke, B.C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "American Education Reforms in Japan Twelve Years Later"

SOURCE: Harvard Education Review

VOL. 34 DATE 1964 (Fall)

PAGES 525-536 NO. OF PAGES 12

CONCLUSIONS: Examines the developments that have occurred in Japanese education since the American Occupation ended twelve years ago in 1952. Outlines two discernible trends: Japanese reforms of the American reforms (e.g. reverting to a highly centralized system of education from the decentralized one of the occupation; raising academic standards of secondary and higher education which had fallen during the occupation); current liberal effects on Japanese society which have grown out of the American Occupation reforms (e.g. expansion of educational opportunity; advanced education for girls; academic freedom of the student).

AUTHOR(S): Earle, Margaret J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Cross-cultural and Cross-language Comparison of Dogmatism Scores."

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 79 DATE 1969

PAGES 19-24 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Comparison of dogmatism scores of Hong Kong Chinese students with scores of British students, and scores of Chinese-English bilingual students on both English language scale and a Chinese translation. An exploration of possible effects of language differences in cross-cultural measurements.

SAMPLE: 101 Chinese students from University of Hong Kong (all bilingual Cantonese-English), 24 M, 77 F.
82 British students from Univeristy of Aberdeen.

METHOD: Dogmatism scale administered to all subjects: Chinese students, half given English first, half given Cantonese first; three month intervals British given English only.

CONCLUSIONS: Hong Kong mean scores significantly higher (P<.01) on both versions than British. Bilingual students scored significantly higher on Chinese translation than on English version. Evidence not sufficient enough to justify using this as a tentative basis for further investigation.

AUTHOR(S): Engebretson, Darold, and Daniel Fullmer

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-cultural Differences in Territoriality: Interaction Distances of Native Japanese, Hawaii Japanese, and American Caucasians:

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology

VOL. 1(3) DATE 1970 (September)

PAGES 261-269 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: Study of cultural differences in spacing distance between Dyads.

SAMPLE: Native Japanese = 32 M, 24 F.
Hawaii Japanese = 26 M, 24 F.
American Caucasians = 24 M, 25 F.
No significant age differences.

METHOD: Adaptation of Kuethe's Felt Figure Technique. Booklet with six pairs of figures placed face-to-face (student with father, friend, professor). Subjects arranged figures according to given situations.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Native Japanese have larger interaction distances than Hawaii Japanese or American Caucasians.
2. No differences between Hawaii Japanese and American Caucasian.
3. No differences along sex lines.
4. Overall ordering same for native and Hawaii Japanese, although profile of Hawaii Japanese greater similarity to American Caucasian.
5. No differences in distances between sexes for authority figures for American Caucasians although greater distance than with friend.
6. Conversational content not significant, but subservient to relationship.

AUTHOR(S): Enright, John B., and Walter R. Jaeckle

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychiatric Symptoms and Diagnosis in Two Subcultures"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry

VOL. 9(1) DATE 1963

PAGES 12-17 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To investigate empirically the distortion occurring in a situation in which a derivative of the Kraepelinian Psychiatric Diagnostic System is applied to individuals from different non-Western ethnic backgrounds (Filipino and Japanese).

SAMPLE: 65 Filipino, 58 Japanese males admitted for first time to Hawaii State Hospital between July 1, 1954 and July 1, 1960. All diagnosed "schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type."

METHOD: Investigator classified symptoms described in commitment papers. Symptoms compared according to ethnic group.

CONCLUSIONS:

Results:

1. Japanese show significantly more disturbance of thinking.
2. Filipinos more often convinced of delusions of someone wishing to kill them while Japanese see less drastic forms of persecution.
3. Japanese have more frequent ideas of reference - natural elements or behavior of others have special reference and meaning for them.
4. Filipinos tend to be more violent, wild, and uncontrollable than Japanese.
5. Japanese showed "attitude of hostility and aggression" in passive way; Filipinos acted directly with anger.
6. Japanese more frequently exhibited apathy, loss of interest in their surroundings, social isolation, difficulty in work assignment.
7. Filipinos more active in withdrawal (run away).
8. Japanese patients can be labelled "auto plastic" i.e. directed inward, versus "allo plastic" i.e. outward directed Filipinos.

CONCLUSION:

While all subjects categorized as "schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type," symptoms differed among cultural lines. Therefore, the Kraepelinian diagnosis must take into account cross-cultural data.

AUTHOR(S): Ervin-Tripp, Susan

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Issei Learns English"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
VOL. 23(2) DATE 1967 (April)
PAGES 78-90 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: Why do some Japanese women immigrants learn English faster than others and why do some learn what to say as well as how to say it in English?

SAMPLE: 36 Issei (first-generation) women.

METHOD: Correlational analysis of measures of English mastery (relative fluency, morphology, prosody, phonemes, subphonemes), thematic appreciation test, American-dominance vs. Japanese-dominance, length of residence.

CONCLUSIONS: Strongest predictors of simple fluency was contact with the langauge through the number of years of U.S. residency. Reading of English was important for mastery of English morphological rules and pronunciation.

Women who gave typically American responses in both languages differed on other measures - of conservatism, identification with Americans and acculturation - from women who gave typically Japanese responses in both. Thus, the content data were consistent with other differences in these women's behavior and were not particularly tied to the language being spoken. Statistics not significant enough to identify specific results.

AUTHOR(S): Fantl, Berta

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Factors in Family Diagnosis of a Chinese Family."

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry

VOL. 5(1) DATE 1959

PAGES 27-32 NO. OF PAGES 6

CONCLUSIONS: Case study of second-generation Chinese American youth (13½ years) and his family. Describes situation of family caught in "in-between phase" of shifting cultural norms. Investigator takes social welfare viewpoint in analyzing family dynamics and behavior. Discussion of the necessity to not only examine the individual within his social setting, but also on the functioning of the family as a unit and their adaptive pattern and role performances as a function of the cultural setting.

AUTHOR(S): Fersh, Seymour

ARTICLE TITLE: "Orientals and Orientation"

SOURCE: Phi Delta Kappan

VOL. 53 DATE 1972 (January)

PAGES 315-318 NO. OF PAGES 4

CONCLUSIONS: An introductory examination of changing attitudes toward Oriental cultures in the U.S. Examines the changing school role from the nation of a "melting pot" to a multi-ethnic curriculum where attempts to understand the cultures in Asia have helped to change attitudes toward those minority groups.

AUTHOR(S): Finney, Joseph C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychiatry and Multiculturality in Hawaii"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
VOL. 9(1) DATE 1963
PAGES 5-11

PURPOSE: Investigation of validity of personality stereotypes of ethnic groups in Hawaii through examination of hospitalized psychiatric patients and outpatients.

SAMPLE: Patients on State of Hawaii Mental Health AID who are hospitalized psychiatric patients; out-patients in mental health clinics.

METHOD: Examination of recorded symptoms of hospitalized patients (40) 13 M, 27 F, MMPI and other questionnaire tests of out-patients (303) 88 M, 215 F.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Anxiety scale =>Portuguese,>Japanese,>Hawaiians,>Caucasian Chinese.
2. Impulse construction =>Portuguese and Japanese high, Hawaiians low.
3. Projection =>Portuguese, Caucasian, Japanese, Hawaiian.
4. Compulsive character =>Hawaiian, Portuguese high, Japanese low.
5. Oral aggression =>High in Filipino and Portuguese.
6. Obsessive-compulsive neurosis =>Portuguese and Japanese high.
7. Schizoid trends =>no significant differences.
8. Hysteria personality =>no significant differences.
9. Hawaii's ethnic groups seem to show differences in kinds of psychological symptoms.
10. In general, these directions of differences agree with popular stereotypes.

AUTHOR(S): Flores, Miguela B., and Glen T. Evans

ARTICLE TITLE: "Some differences in Cognitive Abilities between Selected Canadian and Filipino Students"

SOURCE: Multivariate Behavioral Research
VOL. 7(2) DATE 1972 (April)
PAGES 175-191 NO. OF PAGES 16

PURPOSE: Comparison of profiles of mean performance and relationships between performances on cognitive tasks in groups of children and adolescents in Canada and the Philippines with similar educational experience.

SAMPLE: Canadian: 117 grade 6, 102 grade 8
Filipino: 94 grade 6, 109 grade 8

METHOD: All subjects administered primary mental abilities test, selected tests from educational testing service kit of reference tests for cognitive abilities and Rajev's progressive matrices.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Within each ethnic group, profiles for grade six and eight samples are nearly parallel despite differences in parental background. 2) According to factor variables, both groups exhibit same kinds of individual differences: Relational and associative thinking; Verbal comprehension, numerical facility, spatial facility, associative memory.

AUTHOR(S): Foa, Uriel G.; Harry C. Triandis; Evelyn W. Katz

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-cultural Invariances in the Differentiation and Organization of Family Roles"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

VOL. 4(3) DATE 1966

PAGES 316-327 NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To clarify the relationships among the different roles of an individual in the family system.

SAMPLE: Male students at University of Illinois, Greek male students, mixed group of Hawaiian Japanese and Japanese students.

METHOD: All subjects administered the role differential (Triandis, in prep.).

CONCLUSIONS: The differentiation, organization, and interrelationships of family roles appear to be basically the same among the cultures in this study.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Assimilation and Changing Social Roles of Chinese Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues

VOL. 29(2) DATE 1973

PAGES 115-127 NO. OF PAGES 13

CONCLUSIONS: Examines the effects of social change on the role relationships and adjustment of Chinese in America; a discussion of the present literature on assimulation and acculturation of Chinese in the U.S.; discusses topics of parent-child relationships, sex role conflicts, dating attitudes, expressive behavior and mannerisms, internalization of cultural norms, attitudes towards assimilation, and the recent emergence of ethnic consciousness.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Assimilation of Chinese in America: Changes in Orientation and Social Perception"

SOURCE: American Journal of Sociology

VOL. 71 DATE 1965

PAGES 265-273 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Examination of the attitudinal and behavioral psychological changes occurring in the process of social assimilation by Chinese in America, i.e. assimilation orientation, acculturation toward Western norms.

SAMPLE: 336 Chinese college students living in America.
158 males, 178 females. Mean age = 21 years.
180 from California, 55 from Hawaii, 44 from other states.
57 first-generation (24 from Hong Kong)
121 second-generation 133 third generation
22 fourth-generation 3 fifth generation

METHOD: All subjects asked to fill out anonymously: personal data form, assimilation-orientation inventory, stick figures test.

CONCLUSIONS:
Results:
1. Mean ranks on assimilation-orientation inventory and stick figures test increase in direct correspondence to the order of progressive removal, e.g. from first to fifth generation.
2. On indexes of generation level and intimate friends, mean ranks of assimilation-orientation inventory show the same order.
3. On indexes of area of residence and intimate friends, stick figure test showed same order.
4. In other categories, no more than one of component subgroups departed from the trend.

Therefore, hypothesis supported: assimilation orientation and internalization increase with progressive removal from the ethnic culture.

5. Hong Kong Subgroup scored second-highest mean rank among the various Chinese generations on stick figures test.

Therefore, hypothesis supported: Hong Kong Chinese have internalized Western cultural norms to a greater extent than other members of first generation.

6. However, Hong Kong group lower than any other group, including other first generation, in assimilation-orientation theory inventory.

Thus, the disparity between China-born and American-born Chinese is illustrated.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Influences in the Perception of People: The Case of Chinese in America"

SOURCE: British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology

VOL. 74(5) DATE 1969

PAGES 110-113 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Investigation of the perception of American expressive modes as a function of progressive removal from Chinese culture in Chinese in America.

SAMPLE: 336 Chinese college students in America: 158 M, 178 F. Mean age = 21 years. 57 China-born (24 from Hong Kong).

METHOD: All subjects filled out: 1) Personal data form to determine progressive removal from Chinese culture, 2) stick figures test measuring subjects' recognition of the expressive modes of American culture.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Internalization of Western norms increases with the progressive removal from the ethnic culture.
2. Hong Kong group had second highest degree of internalization (next to fifth-generation).
3. Investigator concludes that Chinese in America have not become assimilated as rapidly as some other groups due to pre- World War II anti-Asian sentiment and the multitude of ethnocentric institutions in the ghettos. Modern Asian cities, on the other hand, have been exposed to a great extent to Western influence.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M., and Harvey Peskin

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sex Role Strain and Personality Adjustment of China-born Students in America: A Pilot Study."

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal Psychology

VOL. 74(5) DATE 1969

PAGES 563-567 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Hypothesis: naturalized Chinese (or those eligible for citizenship) will be noticeably more in tune with significant American norms and thus with themselves, in terms of well-being and self-esteem, than a Chinese group holding student visas.

SAMPLE: 43 male and 43 female Chinese students living and attending colleges in the San Francisco Bay area. All born in China. 20 males and 21 females were naturalized American citizens or permanent residents eligible for citizenship. 23 males and 22 females were on student visa status. All in 20's.

METHOD: Questionnaires including personal data form (Fong, 1965) and California Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1957).

CONCLUSIONS: Female college students felt generally alienated from and in defiance of norms of parent culture, as shown in lower socialization and good impression scales. The Chinese model of the feminine role (reserve, patience, modesty, etc.) was most rejected by the subsample of females on student visas, and most accepted by the naturalized females according to femininity scale.

Regardless of sex, naturalized and resident students clearly outranked visa students on important aspects of psychological health: more self-confident (higher social presence), freer from self-doubt and disillusionment (higher sense of well-being), higher responsibility, higher tolerance, higher flexibility, higher achievement via conformance, higher achievement via independence, higher intellectual efficiency, more in touch with the implicit and underlying values of the American scene (higher communality).

AUTHOR(S): Fort, Jane G.; Jean C. Watts; Gerald S. Lesser.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Background and Learning in Young Children."

SOURCE: Phi Delta Kappan
VOL. 50 DATE 1969 (March)
PAGES 386-388 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To investigate relationship between ethnicity and performance in learning abilities.

SAMPLE: 320 Lower and middle-class Chinese, Jewish, Negro, and Puerto Rican children in first grade attending public schools in the greater New York City area.

METHOD: Diverse mental abilities test administered to all children. Performances compared along economic and ethnic lines.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Middle-class children performed at higher level than lower-class children.
2. Middle-class children in general performed more like each other than lower-class.
3. Chinese children performed spatial tasks better than they did any other tasks. Verbal was weakest (although test administered in preferred language).
4. Jewish children performed better in verbal area. Spatial skills lowest.
5. Negro children performed better in verbal area. Numerical area weakest.
6. Puerto Rican children close in all areas. Spatial best, verbal worst.

AUTHOR(S): Frager, Robert

ARTICLE TITLE: "Jewish Mothering in Japan"

SOURCE: Sociological Inquiry
VOL. 42(1) DATE 1972(Winter)
PAGES 11-17 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To investigate and compare patterns of behavior of mothers toward children in Japan and Israel. (Survey and interpretation of existing research)

CONCLUSIONS: Investigator found similarities in the whole patterns of family life and values. Both cultures have a distinctive "women's culture" that is held to be equal to but unique from men. Thus, wife is less likely to have as much in common with husband and woman seeks closer relation with children. In both cultures, mother makes children aware of great debt they owe to parents (uses guilt as control).

AUTHOR(S): Freser, S.E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "China's International Cultural and Educational Relations; with Selected Bibliography"

SOURCE: Comparative Educational Review
VOL. 13 DATE 1969 (February)
PAGES 60-87 NO. OF PAGES 27

CONCLUSIONS: A review of China's cultural relations covering the following areas of interest: 1) overseas Chinese who come to China for secondary and higher education; 2) foreign students who come to China for higher education; 3) Chinese students abroad studying at undergraduate, graduate, and specialized institutions; 4) Chinese cultural and fraternal relations with foreign countries; 5) Chinese technical, economic, and specialist training programs abroad. Also Sino-Soviet cultural and educational relations.

AUTHOR(S): Froehlich, J.W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Migration and the Plasticity of Physique in the Japanese-Americans of Hawaii"

SOURCE: American Journal of Physical Anthropology

VOL. 32(3) DATE 1970

PAGES 429-442 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To study the effects of differential environment in the determination of human physique by discovering the limitation of adaptable responses.

SAMPLE: 310 adult subjects in Hawaii (over 18 years) of Japanese descent (30 Issei first-generation, 40 Nisei second-generation, 57 Sansei third-generation).

METHOD: Thirty-one different body measurements made of each subject and results of generation groups compared.

CONCLUSIONS: Growth appears to increase in successive generations. In males, trend was more rapid and terminated after one American-born generation, suggesting the reaching of maximum hereditary growth potential. Females showed a more gradual increase that extended into the third generation. The researcher attributes the trends to changes in nutrition and in food distribution within the family.

AUTHOR(S): Gaarder, A. Bruce

ARTICLE TITLE: "Organization of the Bilingual School"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
VOL. 23(2) DATE 1967 (April)
PAGES 110-120 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Discusses argument for bilingual education and some guidelines for the organization of bilingual schools.

SAMPLE: Coral Way Elementary School in Miami, Florida. Cuban-English bilingual.

CONCLUSIONS: Various bilingual structures are effective, depending on the situation (one-way vs. two-way). Discussion of the types of approaches to organization of a bilingual school.

AUTHOR(S): Glick, Clarence E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Interracial Marriage and Admixture in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Social Biology
VOL. 17(4) DATE 1971 (December)
PAGES 278-291 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: A study of patterns and rates of mixed marriages in Hawaii.

AUTHOR(S): Goodman, Mary Ellen

ARTICLE TITLE: "Culture and Conceptualization: A Study of Japanese and American Children"

SOURCE: Ethnology

VOL. 1(3)
DATE 1962 (July)
PAGES 374-384
NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: A cross cultural study on conceptualization: the influence of culture upon cognitive functions.

SAMPLE: 681 American and 239 Japanese urban middle-class children in fifth and sixth grades.

METHOD: A story read to children by teacher. Four hours later, subjects asked to write the story as they remembered it. Each recall coded and card-recorded.

CONCLUSION: Differences in recall according to cultural background. American children more systematizing. Japanese less accurate in reproducing story items, but high accuracy at beginning and end. Americans had greater recall on moral judgement and love (moral and emotional aspects). Japanese had greater recall on sadness.

AUTHOR(S): Gordon, C. Paul, and Ronald Gallimore

ARTICLE TITLE: "Teacher Ratings of Behavior Problems of Hawaiian-American Adolescents"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
VOL. 3(2) DATE 1972 (June)
PAGES 209-213 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Examination of differential teacher perceptions of problem behavior by Hawaiian students vs. Mainland students.

SAMPLE: 196 junior and senior high school students of Hawaiian ancestry selected randomly in rural Oahu.

METHOD: Behavior problem checklist (Quay and Peterson, 1967) filled out by teachers of 196 junior and senior high school students of Hawaiian ancestry. Items rated on two-point present-absent scale. Varimax factor loadings determined. Factor structures compared to various Mainland samples from previous studies.

CONCLUSIONS: The variety of behavior problems perceived by teachers of Hawaiian youngsters differed in only one way from Mainland studies: no immaturity-inadequacy factor obtained. This is attributed to cultural differences between students and teachers (teachers Caucasian or Japanese) and the ambiguities of judging misbehavior in cross-cultural setting is considerably greater for this factor than the extracted factors. The authors conclude that types of behavior problems are dependent upon the classroom organization.

AUTHOR(S): Grinder, Robert E.,and Robert E. McMichael

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Influence on Conscience Development: Resistance to Temptation and Guilt Among Samoans and American Caucasians"

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology

VOL. 66(5) DATE 1963

PAGES 503-507 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Hypothesis: The Samoan families' stress of external sanctions (shame) and the American families' emphasis upon internalized sanctions (guilt) lead to the expectation that a great proportion of Samoan children should demonstrate weak consciences.

SAMPLE: 15 American Caucasians (4 boys, 11 girls) and 19 Samoans (12 boys, 7 girls) in sixth and seventh grades enrolled in a rural public school in Oahu, Hawaii.

METHOD: 1) Subjects participated in shooting gallery skill game and were noted as to falsifying own scores. 2) Measures of guilt were obtained from five story completion items patterned after Allinsmith and Grinder (1961) two weeks later.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) No sex differences. All 19 Samoan children falsified scores. 8 of 15 Caucasians falsified scores. 2) The proportion of Samoan children with strong consciences was significantly less on both real-life and projective measures. However, the magnitude of mean scores and projective measures indicates they have moderately strong dispositions toward guilt. The resist group differed significantly from the yield group only on the remorse measure.

AUTHOR(S): Fejamias, Maria; Renato Y. Pablo; Donald M. Taylor

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Awareness in Filipino Children"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 83 DATE 1971
PAGES 167-174 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To determine whether children in a multi-ethnic society identified more strongly with their regional group or with the nation as a whole. Investigation of Filipino children's self-perception in terms of ethnic identity.

SAMPLE: 90 Filipino boys - members of Tagalog regional group. Equal number of 6, 8, 10 year olds. The 6 year olds attend a private school, the others a public school in the same area.

METHOD: 22 sketches: four of Americans, four of Chinese, the remaining 14 of Filipinos representing various regional groups, shown to the children two at a time. The child was asked to identify them and then told about the ethnic affiliation of the person in the sketch. Then the child was asked "What are you?" The response was coded as an ethnic identity response or the "other" variety. No feedback to child about the correctness or incorrectness of his response about himself. This was done for each pair (11) of sketches. The first five pairs of sketches were set up as a national/regional set(American, Phil.). The last pairs were regional/regional and national/national.

CONCLUSIONS: Frequency of identifying with a group increased with age. Children identified more with their regional group (Tagalog) than the national group (Filipino). They were more accurate in recognizing Chinese pictures than those representing Americans, implying the accuracy of ethnic perception is related to frequency of contact with the group.

AUTHOR(S): Hare, A. Paul

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Conditional Personality Test: A Cross-Cultural Analysis"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 83(1) DATE 1971 (February)

PURPOSE: Study supporting Leary's theory that, in general, dominant behavior pulls submissive behavior (and vice versa), positive pulls positive, negative pulls negative.

SAMPLE: University students taking part in a communication network experiment in the U.S., Nigeria, and the Philippines and Peace Corps volunteers in the Philippines.

METHOD: In a Conditional Personality Test, subjects were given a description of a person who was Dominant, Positive, Submissive, and Negative, and were asked to rate how "quiet or active" they would be and how "critical or agreeable" they would be if such a person were in a group with them. Further each subject was asked how he would act if the other person were older or younger than himself, or more or less intelligent.

CONCLUSIONS: In general, subjects responded more actively to submissive persons than to dominant persons and were more agreeable to positive than negative. However, considerable variability in the "active" ratings from sample to sample with American subjects, making more discriminations than the Nigerian subjects. The Nigerians were about equally active with dominant, positive and negative persons, while American subjects were least active with dominant and negative persons. Philippine subjects had a pattern which was closest to U.S. subjects.

AUTHOR(S): Hare, A. Paul, and Dean Peabody

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitude Content and Agreement set in Autonomy-Authoritarianism Items for U.S., African, and Philippine University Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 83(1) DATE 1971 (February)

PAGES 23-31 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To consider the implications of the findings for the problem of attitude content and agreement set based on an autonomy-authoritarianism scale developed by Hare and Hare, and its relation to social background characteristics for university students from the U.S., Africa, and the Philippines.

SAMPLE: 6 university students from Africa, 2 from the U.S., and 1 from the Philippines.

METHOD: Using the autonomy-authoritarian scale, subjects were tested in classrooms during regular class periods or during a special testing session.

CONCLUSIONS: In most of the discussions, attitude content and agreement set, one or the other, was found to be a major factor. However, the authors found that both factors were generally major factors in previous scales of authoritarianism and the present autonomy scale. The best case for pure measurement of attitude content was presented by the U.S. sample. External correlates may have related to either content or set. Social background characteristics of the subjects seemed more related to content rather than se.

AUTHOR(S): Harker, R.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Socio-Economic and Cultural Factors in Maori Academic Attainment"

SOURCE: Journal of the Polynesian Society
VOL. 80(i) DATE 1971
PAGES 20-41 NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: To examine the differences within Maori groups regarding academic attainment.

SAMPLE: 120 Maori youths between the ages of 17-21, (M).
84 non-Maori second-year university students, (P).
57 Maori university students, (E).

METHOD: Questionnaires were given to the three groups: for the M group, 45 percent returned the questionnaires, 85 percent for the P group, and 54 percent for the E group.

CONCLUSIONS: Factors affecting Maori academic achievement were found to be diverse and also interdependent to a considerable degree. This suggests the factor of family size has both a socioeconomic origin and a cultural origin. Data show that many aspects of the "Maori educational problem" are, in fact, socioeconomic problems which will progressively lessen as the socioeconomic position of the Maori improves. Results from this study were also used in relation to results obtained from Maori-Pakeha studies. For example, Maoris who attend the university do so because they are more acculturated to Pakeha ways. Finally the fact that the academic successful Maori results comes from a somewhat different sector of the Maori population indicates that research based on the assumption that the Maori can be treated as a homogeneous group may oversimplify the situation. The variation is not only in terms of socioeconomic factors but also in terms of cultural factors.

AUTHOR(S): Hart, Don V.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Homosexuality and Transvestism in the
Philippines: the Cebuan Filipino"

SOURCE: Behavior Science Notes
VOL. 3 DATE 1968
PAGES 211-248 NO. OF PAGES 38

PURPOSE: To explore Filipino homosexuality and transvestism.

SAMPLE: Citizens of the village of Caticugan.

METHOD: Field research by the author during an extended period of residence in the village.

CONCLUSIONS: One aspect of Christian Filipino culture that may create a favorable psychosocial environment for the development of the Filipino homosexual or transvestite is the institutionalized same sex friendship of young people. These intimate friendships typical of most Filipino teenagers have been recognized by many researchers but seriously studied by none. It seems possible, for some Filopinos, that these intense friendships lead to an arrested development, so that they are unable to make the transition to heterosexual activities when the time comes for marriage. Author recommends further research in this area.

AUTHOR(S): Hart, Don V.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Philippine Rural-Urban Migration: a View from Caticugan, a Bisayan Village"

SOURCE: Behavior Science Notes
VOL. 6(2) DATE 1971
PAGES 103-138 NO. OF PAGES 36

PURPOSE: To explore the changes in traditional village life primarily owing to the expanding population.

SAMPLE: Residents of the village of Caticugan in the Negro Oriental Province.

METHOD: Census reports of the village of Caticugan.

CONCLUSIONS: Serious socioeconomic problems created by rapidly expanding urban populations and the influx of many peasants from the countryside exist in this village. Results indicate the shrinking ceremonial fund of Caticuganers. Rural urban Filipino migration does more than redistribute populations; it creates modifications in the traditional life of the barrio. Further research is recommended by the author.

AUTHOR(S): Hendershot, Gerry E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Fertility, Social Class, and Outmigration: Some Philippine Data"

SOURCE: Rural Sociology
VOL. 38(2) . DATE 1973
PAGES 312-324 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: To investigate the relationship of fertility and outmigration in two rural communities in the Philippines.

SAMPLE: Two villages: Calasiao, Pangasinan and Miagao, Iloilo, in the Philippines.

METHOD: Sample surveys conducted by the University of Philippines Population Institute.

CONCLUSIONS: Some scholars have argued that high fertility in rural populations leads to fragmentation of landholdings, poverty, and economic insecurity, migration to the cities, and overurbanization. The author found weak support of this hypothesis that high fertility is related to high levels of outmigration, either to urban or rural destinations. However, it was possible that these two communities were not typical of the thousands of Philippine rural communities.

AUTHOR(S): Henderson, Norman B.; Bruce V. Butler; Barbara Goffeney; Carrie H. Saito; Quentin D. Clarkson

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sex of Person Drawn by Japanese, Navajo, American White, and Negro Seven Year Olds"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality Assessment

VOL. 35 DATE 1971 (June)

PAGES 261-264 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Comparison of Navajo, Japanese, Black, and White seven year old drawings for proportions of self-sex to opposite-sex figures drawn. When there is free choice, what is the difference between sex and ethnic groups in sex of person drawn.

SAMPLE: Negros and whites were representative of an urban county hospital population - 61 percent children classified white, 35 percent Black, 4 percent other. Low economic-social status. Navajo children attended either public schools or BIA dormitory schools. Also low socio-economic status. Japanese children were from three suburban-rural elementary schools and three urban schools in Honshu and Hokkaido. Middle and upper socio-economic status.

METHOD: Directions were standard across ethnic groups. Tests were administered to black and white children by five examiners, none black, two male: Navajo by a male examiner; Japanese by a Japanese-speaking female examiner. The sex of each figure drawn was determined by drawer's designation. Goodenough-Harris-Human figure drawing test.

CONCLUSIONS: Girls drew self-sex more frequently than boys. But both girls and boys draw their own sex more than the opposite. The Japanese exhibited the strongest tendency to draw self-sex. Since the other three groups function within the same nation, the Japanese is probably more divergent. There may be a cultural factor involved.

AUTHOR(S): Hendeshot, Gary

ARTICLE TITLE: "Fertility, Social Class and Outmigration: Some Philippine Data"

SOURCE: Rural Sociology

VOL. 38 DATE 1973

PAGES 311-324 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To test the reasoning behind the statement that high fertility in rural populations leads to fragmentation of landholdings, poverty, economic insecurity, migration to the cities, and overurbanization. The higher level of fertility, the greater is the rate of outmigration.

SAMPLE: A 25 percent random sample was drawn from a census listing of ever-married women over 15 years of age. Statified by presence or absense of spouse. The age of the women ranged from 40-60. 469 from Calasiao and 505 from Miagao.

METHOD: Data came from sample surveys conducted by the University of the Philippines, Population Institute in the communities of Calasiao, Pangasian, and Miagao. Home interviews conducted. Attention focused on outmigration of children from the parental home when they reached maturity.

AUTHOR(S): Ho, Genevieve P.; Francenal Nolan; Mary L. Dodds

ARTICLE TITLE: "Adaptation to American Dietary Patterns by Students from Oriental Countries"

SOURCE: Journal of Home Economics

VOL. 58 DATE 1966 (April)

PAGES 277-280 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: An investigation into the factors affecting adaptation to the American dietary patterns by a group of Oriental foreign students. Objectives were: 1) to provide an estimate of change between dietary practices in the home and host countries; 2) to search for and evaluate factors involved in dietary adaptation; 3) to relate dietary adaptation to other types of adjustments

SAMPLE: Students at Pennsylvania State University 1960-1961, 120 subjects of which 106 were men. Distribution by country: India 42, China 31, Japan 25, Korea 15, Thailand 3, Indonesia 2, Ceylon 1, and Pakistan 1. Mean age 30. Half had been in this country for over a year; 23 percent for three or more years.

METHOD: Information was needed on the former dietary patterns and existing dietary patterns. Information was sought on the extent of change in dietary patterns by a comparison of a specific day's diet in the United States obtained as a 24 hour recall, with a typical day's diet in the native country as defined by the subject.

CONCLUSIONS: The measure of adaptation developed was related to two of several factors investigated: money spent on food and the nationality of the four major groups. The adaptation score was greater for those who spend more than $10 per week than for those who spend less. Factors related to adaptation were age, length of residence, participation in extracurricular activites, difficulty with spoken English, eating at home or "out", and previous cooking experiences.

AUTHOR(S): Ho, Man Keung

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Career Counseling"

SOURCE: Vocational Guidance Quarterly
VOL. 21 DATE 1973 (March)
PAGES 186-190 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: An article that concerns the foreign students who choose to stay in the U.S. and find employment here, the problems they face, and the understanding and considerations a counselor, seeking to help the job-hunting student, should be aware of. These include visa status uncertainties, personnel acculturation limitations, stereo-typed behavioral expectations of prospective employers, difficulty with formal and informal English, lack of employment opportunities in their field, and unfamiliarity with the job-hunting techniques that they may not be accustomed to. The counselor should also be conscious of the cultural factors - the cultural background of the person, and knowledge of cultural and subcultural differences. And be sensitive to cross-cultural communication: honesty and sincerity are appreciated. They will facilitate good communication with the foreign student.

AUTHOR(S): Hodgkin, Mary C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Role of Kinship and Authority Patterns in the Cross-Cultural Education of Asian Students"

SOURCE: Sociology of Education
VOL. 37 DATE 1963 (Fall)
PAGES 70-89 NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: To assess some of the differences in family and kinship patterns among Asian peoples in order to indicate where a knowledge of these differences can contribute to greater success in cross-cultural education and help in understanding some of the difficulties encountered by the returning graduate who has to go back and fit into his home society.

SAMPLE: Students from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore who are studying in Western Australia. Also students who have returned to the two Malayan states. Three ethnic groups constitute the population of Malaya: Malay, Chinese, and Indian.

METHOD: General investigation and assessment.

CONCLUSIONS: Family patterns of Asian students differ considerably. Adjustment to changes in living and learning in an overseas situation can be related in some part to ethnic and cultural differences. Variations of kinship structure are an important cause of different approaches to living arrangements and to personal relationships, also in regard to the success or failure of the process of cross-cultural education. Attainment educationally and social interaction are also affected by attitudes toward family responsibility and economic obligation. Students from a nuclear family setting such as the Malays and Indians will find it easier to settle into an overseas situation than the Chinese, who are more used to diffuse relationships in a wider circle.

AUTHOR(S): Iga, Mamoru, and Kenshiro Ohara

ARTICLE TITLE: "Suicide Attempts of Japanese Youth and Durkheim's Concept of Anomie: An Interpretation"

SOURCE: Human Organization
VOL. 26 DATE 1967 (Spring/Summer)
PAGES 58-68 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: 1) to ascertain the essential components of Durkheim's concept of anomie; 2) to apply them to the explanation of high suicide rates of Japanese youth; 3) to apply them to suicide attempts by Japanese youth.

METHOD: The types of suicides were broken into groups descriptive of the suicide: egotistic, altruistic, fatalistic, and anomic suicides. The descriptions were then placed on the conditions of the suicide or suicide attempts.

CONCLUSIONS: The concept of anomie is most applicable to suicides among Japanese youth after the war. Anomic suicide implies the removal of social restraints and involves unrestrained, unrealistic aspirations for equality of goods and services irrespective of the adequacy of resources for achieving them. Important are goal-means discrepancies and a sense of relative deprivation from comparing one's own situation with that of others who are "successful". There was a high rate after WWII and then a decline in the rate in the 1960's, suggesting adjustment.

AUTHOR(S): Insko, Chester A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Verbal Reinforcement of Attitude"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
VOL. 2 DATE 1965
PAGES 621-623 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To gain information around the question as to whether verbal reinforcement actually produced attitude change or simply modified the immediate responses in the interview situation.

SAMPLE: 72 students from an experimentor's course in introductory psychology at the University of Hawaii. Divided evenly of both sexes.

METHOD: Six male grad. assistants were assigned to telephone 12 students (6 male, 6 female) each. The subjects were asked to strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree with a series of 14 statements on the creation of a springtime Aloha week. Each grad. assistant reinforced responses indicating positive attitudes for 6 subjects (3 male, 3 female) and for negative attitudes for 6 subjects. Reinforcement was given by saying "good" after the response. Approximately one week later, a questionnaire was given out in class - dealing with local issues, one of them being springtime Aloha week. With this questionnaire, student attitudes were gathered.

CONCLUSIONS: Supports the assertion that verbal reinforcement results in attitude change and not just a temporary modification of responses in the interview. The results also supports the earlier work of Ekman who found that "good" was an effective reinforcer. The experiment demonstrates generality across time, experimenters, situational context, media of stimulation, media of response, type of response.

AUTHOR(S): Itzkoff, Seymour W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Pluralism in Urban Education"

SOURCE: School and Society
VOL. 94 DATE 1966 (November)
PAGES 383-386 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: This article takes a look at the concept of integration, cultural pluralism, and what can be done in the educational field to deal with these two issues. Public education has not been accepted by the minorities because the interpretation of integration has forced them to give up their cultural integrity and identity. Pluralism may be an alternative that has been too long ignored. There have been some gains; open enrollment, new school construction in slum areas. But these are very minor gains, because the American people are still unwilling to accept minorities where real integration and assimilation can take place. And, the inequality of the integrationist's program is apparent to the minorities. They know that planned integration implies an existing inequality, that goes deeper than being poor. Can human beings who have been destroyed psychologically be expected to grasp imposed and artificial educational programs?

The first order of educational business should be the development of a curriculum which would reach into and illuminate the lives of these minority children. It should give them a sense of futurity through knowledge. These children are pushed into a curriculum now that does not meet their needs and is representative of a vision of life that is hostile toward them. A successful curriculum will have both universal categories as well as particular symbolic subjects. Language, history, music, literature, etc. can be taught to be relevant to the student's particular experiences. Math and sciences are pretty universal.

AUTHOR(S): Iwai, Hiroshi, and David K. Reynolds

ARTICLE TITLE: "Morita Psychotherapy: The Views from the West"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry
VOL. 126 DATE 1970 (January)
PAGES 1031-1035 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: A discussion of the various interpretations of the Morita therapy, a Japanese method of treating neurosis. The interpretations are Western interpretations. Morita therapy is a method of treating neurosis and is particularly effective with patients who manifest hypochondriacal tendencies as the outstanding feature of a whole complex symptom called Shinkeishitsusho, found frequently in Japan. The complex consists of a spiral where the patient goes from self-consciousness - social ineffectiveness - back to self-consciousness.. soon.

METHOD: Five topics were chosen for discussion and interpretation: 1) Morita therapy and Zen Buddhism, the relationship, 2) the concept of Arugamama, 3) absolute bed rest, 4) work therapy, and 5) the efficacy of Morita therapy outside of Japan.

CONCLUSIONS: Three factors: personal background, social background, and research setting have influenced the various understandings of the Morita therapy in a highly complex way.

AUTHOR(S): Iwawaki, Saburo, and Emory L. Cowen

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Social Desirability of Trait-Descriptive Terms: Further Applications to a Japanese Sample"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 63 DATE 1964
PAGES 207-214 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: What is the degree of relationship between personal and social set ratings for Japan? What absolute differences if any are to be found in the ratings of students obtained under the personal and social sets? What is the degree of relationship between the ratings of American and Japan students? What differences? This is an extension of the prior study of S-D stereotypes of Japanese and American students-Introduction of personal set.

SAMPLE: 65 Japanese cadets comparable to the previous study as well as the American students used in the personal set study.

METHOD: Rating of 148 adjectives. Each respondant asked to assume each adjective completed the statement "I am ... person." and to rate the resultant proposition on a 7-point scale of personal desirability.

CONCLUSIONS: The relative ordering of trait-descriptive terms is highly constant for the two cultural groups. The "social" set was found to yield more extreme ratings while the "personal" set produced more variable ratings for both groups. The relationship between the personal and the social sets is thus similar within both cultural groups.

AUTHOR(S): Iwawaki, Saburo; Melvin Zax; Susumu Mitsuoka

ARTICLE TITLE: "Extremity of Response Among Japanese and American Children"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 79 DATE 1969
PAGES 257-259 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: To replicate an earlier study done with American children concerning response style, this time using Japanese children and adolescents as subjects. In addition the rating styles of both groups were compared at several developmental levels. The extremity of response was viewed. Extremity due to tension, maladjustment and pathology.

SAMPLE: 241 students in the public school system of Tokyo, grades 12 (34 males, 12 females), grade 8 (45 males, 49 females), and grade 4 (40 males, 37 females). Three groups of American students consisting of 40 (20 male, 20 female) children at the same grade levels. Mean IQ's were quite similar for both groups.

METHOD: Response style was measured using the 10 Rorschach Inkblots as stimuli which were rated on a set of 15 seven-point bipolar scales; same used for the American children. To test for the significance of the mean differences observed, three 2x2x3 analyses of variances were carried out involving sex, grade level, and culture. In order to determine which of the group differences were significant, series of t tests were computed.

CONCLUSIONS: Mean scores of the Japanese group showed an increase of intermediate (I) responses and a decrease of extreme (E) responses with age. Also a steady rise of neutral (N) responses with age. No difference in rating style between male and female Japanese except at the eighth grade where the females scored higher with N responses. No difference between American and Japanese at the earliest age level. But at the twelfth grade level the Japanese scored higher with N responses and lower with E responses than the Americans.

Mean differences: Grade level found to be significant (25.11 E, 12.36 I, 5.79 N). Differences of cultural groups were significant for the E and I responses (13.30 and 9.38) but not the N scores. No significant differences between sexes. Significant differences for grade level X culture for E and N scores (8.53 and 11.19). Also for grade level X sex X culture significant for N scores (4.93).

Group differences: For Japanese sex differences at eighth grade level with N scores. No differences between Japanese and Americans at fourth grade level. At twelfth grade level difference on E and N scores. For females difference culturally on E scores at eighth grade. Between males not significant. Basically the results show that younger children are more likely than older children to give all or none responses. Judgements are made on the basis of more cues as the intellectual development of the child increases. And also support earlier findings of no significant sex differences in rating style.

AUTHOR(S): Iwawaki, Saburo; Melvin Zax; Susumu Mitsuoka

ARTICLE TITLE: "Extremity of Response Among Japanese and American Children"

CONCLUSIONS: (continued)
Japanese college students produced fewer E responses than did Americans. Hypothesis: can be attributed to differences in early child-rearing experiences of the two cultures. Also the effects of adolescence may be more powerful in shaping the rating style that characterizes the Japanese than the earlier practices. Japanese parents tend to have great tolerance of their younger children, imposing restraint as they grow older.

AUTHOR(S): Iwawau, Saburo, and Melvin Zax

ARTICLE TITLE: "Personality Dimensions and Extreme Response Tendency"

SOURCE: Psychological Reports
VOL. 25 DATE 1969
PAGES 31-34 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To relate stylistic differences to personality dimensions and pathology as measured by a pencil and paper test (Maudsley Personality Inventory). This test attempts to measure "neuroticism" and "extraversion."

SAMPLE: 158 Japanese college students, male, ranging in age from 18 to 21 years of age.

METHOD: The students took the Japanese version of the MPI test. From this group highest and lowest scores on each of the scales were selected. Data in the form of ratings made on 15 seven-point semantic differential scales were obtained using 10 Rorschach Inkblots as stimuli. Cards were presented one at a time to groups of five or six. Completion of the series of ratings was timed from 30 to 45 minutes.

CONCLUSIONS: It was found that neurotics made significantly more extreme ratings than non-neurotics and that stable introverts had significantly fewer extreme ratings than neurotic extroverts. No significant differences were found in intermediate and neutral ratings.

AUTHOR(S): Jackson, Philip W., and Nina Strattner

ARTICLE TITLE: "Meaningful Learning and Retention: Noncognitive Variable"

SOURCE: Review of Educational Research
VOL. 34 DATE 1964 (December)
PAGES 513-527 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: Research behind the two beliefs:
1) Learning effectiveness is impaired by a) various forms of psychological pathology, b) membership in a socially deprived group or a stressful family situation, and c) classroom conditions that create a threatening climate for learning.
2) Learning effectiveness is enhanced by the possession of particular psychological strengths, such as positive attitudes toward school, realistic achievement goals, and feelings of self-confidence.

Interest is in item #26, especially the minority group membership. Other groups analysized were the economically deprived and psychologically deprived.

SAMPLE: Group of primary school children. Whites had a higher social class advantage.

METHOD: The learning tasks employed similar and dissimilar paired associates, represented by concrete objects and by pictures.

CONCLUSIONS: No over-all differences in learning ability between the two groups. For the five and six year olds, the youngest groups, there were significant differences in favor of the white subjects. The differences completely disappeared in the older groups. The explanation for the difference being a superior nursery school experience for the white children.

AUTHOR(S): Jantz, Richard K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Effects of Sex, Race, IQ, and SES on the Reading Scores of Sixth Graders from both Levels and Gains in Performance"

SOURCE: Psychology in the Schools

VOL. 11 DATE 1974

PAGES 90-94 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: An examination of the effects of sex, race, socioeconomic status, and intelligence upon the reading achievement scores of sixth grade pupils in one school district. The effects were examined both for the level of performance at the end of sixth grade and for gain in performance based upon reading between fifth and sixth grades.

SAMPLE: Sixth grade pupils from an urban, midwestern school district. All students on file who attended sixth grade in 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71, were included. 3,536 pupils were available; 348 were eliminated for insufficient information.

METHOD: A multivariance program from the University of Buffalo that utilized univariate and multivariate analysis of variance, covariance, and regression techniques was employed to test the hypothesis. Data on students was collected from record cards: pupil identity, sex, race, I.Q., parent occupation, fifth grade reading score, sixth grade reading score.

CONCLUSIONS: This research indicates that the factors of sex, race, intelligence, and socioeconomic status affect the level of performance in reading of sixth grade pupils, but do not have a significant affect on the gain in performance. Female students had higher mean scores than did male. White students had higher average test scores than non-white students. Those pupils in the higher SES group scored higher on the average. Students in the higher IQ level had higher mean scores. Similar results were noted in the gain of performance but not as great as those in level of performance comparisons. To meet the demand for educational accountability, these findings must be considered.

AUTHOR(S): Jensen, Arthur R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Culturally Disadvantaged: Psychological and Educational Aspects"

SOURCE: Educational Research

VOL. 9-10 DATE 1967 (November)

PAGES 4-20 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To indicate some of the main trends of thought and research on the psychology of disadvantaged children. To comment on the research findings and hypotheses which seem to have the most direct implications for ameliorative action and to point out some crucial gaps in the current knowledge and the controversies issueing from them.

CONCLUSIONS: In order to break the cycle of poverty and cultural deprivation, the public school will have to assume for the culturally disadvantaged children more of the responsibilities of good child rearing.

AUTHOR(S): Jensen, Arthur R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Level I and Level II Abilities in Three Ethnic Groups"

SOURCE: American Educational Research Journal
VOL. 10 DATE 1973 (Fall)
PAGES 263-276 NO. OF PAGES 17

PURPOSE: The study sought to determine if the same relationships of Level I and Level II to race and socioeconomic status showed up in quite a different school population, an agricultural community in the Central Valley of California. Previous studies had been done in highly urbanized areas where there are marked contrasts between social groups.

SAMPLE: Some 2000 students constituting a representative sample of the school district's elementary school pupils. Roughly equal numbers of white, negro, and Mexican Americans. The white and negro were lower middle and lower class. The Mexican Americans were by far the most socioeconomically disadvantaged.

METHOD: Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test, verbal and non-verbal, speed and persistence test, Raven's colored progressive matrices, figure copying test, Stanford Achievement tests, memory for numbers, listening-attention tests, home index.

Lorge-Thorndike test of verbal and non-verbal intelligence. The non-verbal test requires no reading and involves reasoning based on figure materials. The reading level required by the verbal test is below the reasoning demands made by the test items.

Speed and persistence. Warm-up for the Lorge-Thorndike. Also screens out students not complying with or making an effort to follow requirements of the testing situation.

Raven's colored. Non-verbal reasoning test devised to measure the g factor and minimize variance in group factors.

Figure copying test. Has been used to measure school readiness.

Stanford Achievement. A set of standardized tests of specific scholastic achievement appropriate for grades 4-6. Word meaning, paragraph meaning, spelling, language, math.

Memory for numbers. Set of three tests of auditory short-term memory. Good to measure Level I ability.

Listening-attention. No demands on memory, just on the ability to listen attentively and follow instructions.

Home index. 24 Item questionnaire about the home environment.

CONCLUSIONS: This study replicates previous studies. Factor analysis - three main factors: fluid (gf) and crystalized (gc) intelligence (Level 2) and memory (Level 1). White and negro groups differed markedly in gc and gf but not in memory. White and Mexicans differed in gc and much less in gf and memory. The negro and Mexican differed the most in gf, only slightly in gc.

AUTHOR(S): J.A. Jones

ARTICLE TITLE: "Operant Psychology and the Study of Culture"

SOURCE: Current Anthropology
VOL. 12 DATE 1971
PAGES 171-189 NO. OF PAGES 19

PURPOSE: An analysis of the use of operant psychology and the study of culture.

CONCLUSIONS: Operant psychology establishes that its basic tools would be useful in explaining human behavior cross-culturally. It is possible to make predictive statements about changes in cultures where changes in environmental settings can be described. It is also possible to make statements about the expected behavior of individuals in terms of a particular history of experience in a specific setting. This constitutes an experimental mode which may be used to test the relationship between environmental variables and behavior.

AUTHOR(S): Jung, Raymond

ARTICLE TITLE: "Leisure in the Three Cultures"

SOURCE: The Elementary School Journal
VOL. 67 DATE 1966-67
PAGES 285-295 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To learn whether leisure activities are related more closely to socioeconomic status than to ethnic group membership.

SAMPLE: 574 fifth and sixth grade pupils of six Oakland public schools. The children were divided into groups based on ethnic group, socioeconomic class and sex. Caucasian, negro, and Chinese boys and girls groups were divided into middle class and lower class groups. 12 comparison groups.

METHOD: Children kept diaries for one week. Leisure activities listed in the diaries were tabulated and number of days used. After that a questionnaire was administered. Adapted from Wittey's Interest Inventory to determine leisure-time preferences and the extent of their participation in these activities. Activities in the Diaries were tabulated in percent of children who participated. The results of the questionnaire were also tabulated in percent. Comparisons were made and critical ratios between sub-groups computed.

CONCLUSIONS: Next to TV, outdoor play was the most popular: Negro children the most, Oriental the least. For seasonal sports and activities there was no significant difference between ethnic or socioeconomic groups. Oriental children tended to participate in indoor table games more than the other children. TV was the most prevalent activity. No difference among groups. Girls liked reading more than boys. For most comparisons made, differences between ethnic or socioeconomic groups were really not significant. Where differences were found, they were on ethnic lines not socioeconomic lines most of the time. Differences still exist between American families in leisure-time pursuits than in ethnic groups despite influences leading toward conformity and acculturation. Ethnic group children have differences in background and experiences which they bring to the classroom.

The use of children's leisure time can be improved and better balanced. Hobbies were not expressed much. Reading was also low. This area can be encouraged also. Too much television. This study showed low out-of-school reading and homework activity for negro children.

AUTHOR(S): Kadri, Z.N.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Use of MMPI for Personality Study of Singapore Students"

SOURCE: British Journal of Clinical and Social Psychology

VOL. 10 DATE 1971

PAGES 90-91 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: Comparative study - to show large cultural and subcultural variations.

SAMPLE: Asian undergraduates in the Republic of Singapore. Most students were non-Christian, professing other Asian faiths. Final sample was 260 students, 200 males, 60 females, representative of the ethnic distribution in the university. Age range: 19-23.

METHOD: English version of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) given randomly to every third student who visited the health center over a six week period during the 1968-1969 academic session. They were told why the inquiry was being done and told rapid answering was better than long deliberation. Also advised to avoid equivocal responses.

CONCLUSIONS: Despite differences in test-taking attitudes and in cultural values and beliefs, the mean scores of Singapore students were in many respects identical with those produced by college students in California.

AUTHOR(S): Kagiwada, George, and Isao Fujimoto

ARTICLE TITLE: "Asian American Studies: Implications for Education"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal

VOL. 51(6) DATE 1973 (February)

PAGES 400-405 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Points out the relevance and great importance of Asian-American studies to Asian Americans and their community and to the further development of a change in society to become more humanistic.

The article also exposes the oppression of Asians in America, an oppression that most people do not know about or understand. To fight this oppression and the problems in the Asian American community, a movement has come about and the authors point out how Asian American studies is a facet of this movement - also its part in educational reform and the way to use colleges and their resources so they will be relevant to our communities and to our people. A better understanding of our background can be reached, the nature of our community, and what may be needed in the communities.

AUTHOR(S): Kalish, Richard A.; Michael Maloney; Abe Arkoff

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Comparisons of College Student Marital-Role Preferences"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 68 DATE 1966

PAGES 41-47 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To compare marital role preferences of Americans of Japanese ancestry, of Caucasian ancestry, and motherland Japanese. To verify differences. This investigation (motherland Japanese) was done in a previous study.

SAMPLE: Total of 226 (131 Caucasians, 95 Japanese Americans) all students at Cal State L.A. of the Caucasians: 73 male, 58 female; Japanese-American: 30 males, 65 females. Mean ages for the males: 18.2 and 20.0; for females: 17.8 and 20.3.

METHOD: Jacobson's Scale was used - 28 items each answerable on a five-point equal-appearing-interval Lucert-type scale. A high score indicates an equalitarian marital-role preference, a low score a male dominating in the marriage.

CONCLUSIONS: Males generally preferred a male dominant marriage - Japanese American in Hawaii seemed significantly high in this area. Females generally prefer an equalitarian marriage and females in Japan at high prestige universities especially so. Their male counterparts although less equalitarian are not significantly less than the other male samples. From both Japanese American groups, the group from Hawaii was least equalitarian (both males and females) for their respective sex groups. In Hawaii, the Japanese American Male prefers male dominance notably more than the Caucasian. In the cases of Japanese, Japanese American (Hawaii), Japanese American (Los Angeles) and Caucasians, the females preferred an equalitarian role significantly more so than the male counterparts. The third generation Japanese American in Hawaii appears to maintain attitudes close to his Japanese ancestors more than do present students at Japanese universities. Japanese Americans culturally isolated maintain what they think are values held in the homeland. College students in Japan (especially female) prefer equalitarian marital roles while the Japanese Americans in Hawaii prefer male dominance. Japanese Americans in Los Angeles prefer equalitarian.

AUTHOR(S): Kaneshige, Edward

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Factors in Group Counseling and Interaction"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
VOL. 51 DATE 1973 (February)
PAGES 407-412 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: The article points out cultural factors that play a large role in the interaction and group counseling of Asian Americans. These factors influence the behavior of the individual and also influence his attitudes towards counseling as a means to increase his self-understanding. He may accept the goals of counseling but his personnel values may be conflicting. So what is pointed out in the article is the importance on the counselor's part to recognize the existence of these conflicts, and that they do not judge the Asian American client from Western-white values.

There were two main points outlined for the counselor to work toward: 1) Helping the Asian American overcome the cultural restrictions that hamper his emotional growth; 2) Helping others to understand and accept minority group members.

In general the group counselor can help the Asian American client to be more expressive in communicating his thoughts and ideas without negating his cultural values. The counselor can facilitate in the group an atmosphere that increases the possibility that each individual will be accepted regardless of background and values. The counselor can facilitate understanding. Ways the counselor can do this: 1) encourage the Asian American client to be a more verbal participant by creating a comfortable atmosphere that is non-threatening and supportive; 2) demonstrate his understanding of the cultural value differences; 3) aid the client who is struggling to express himself by minimizing interruptions from other members; 4) reassure the Asian American client and all group members of the confidentiality in the counseling process; 5) try to improve the accuracy of interpretations made by the group by clarifying; 6) challenge aggressive assertions and critical statements made to Asian American clients by Caucasian counterparts where he feels that the assertions are only partially accurate or a lack of understanding has taken place; 7) remember he is a counselor and a model; 8) stimulate thinking and listening by asking questions; 9) help the Asian American realize that he is not necessarily denying his culture and his cultural identity.

AUTHOR(S): Kang, Tai S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Name Change and Acculturation"

SOURCE: Pacific Sociological Review

VOL. 14 DATE 1971

PAGES 403-412 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To examine the social psychological imprints of identity change symbolized through name change.

SAMPLE: Random sample of 170 students taken from the 262 Chinese students registered at the university. 36 percent were chosen from the group with anglicized first names; 64 percent of sample were selected from those with no name changes. This ratio is representative of the name changers and non-changers in an official list of Chinese students by the foreign student advisors office, fall 1967. 118 completed questionnaires obtained.

METHOD: Investigation of three areas: socialization, economic activities, social control. A set of scales was drawn up to quantitatively locate an individual in terms of differential responses to the attraction of the host society. Responses scored on a continuum scale. High score - high degree of acculturation.

CONCLUSIONS: That change of name represents a significant shift of social identity of the name changer. Hypothesis 1: those who have changed their names are more fully socialized into the host society than those who have not. Hypothesis 2: those who have changed their names tend to work out more flexible and varied economic adjustments than those who did not. Hypothesis 3: those who have changed their names tend to have greater access to the lines of influence and power in the host community than non-changers.

AUTHOR(S): Kao, Charles H.C., and Jae Won Lee

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Empirical Analysis of China's Brain Drain into the United States"

SOURCE: Economic Development and Cultural Change

VOL. 21 DATE 1973

PAGES 500-513 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To examine economic, political, social, demographic, and professional factors in the United States and Taiwan which may account for Chinese scholars' decisions to stay in the U.S. or their reluctance to return to Taiwan.

SAMPLE: 372 questionnaires analyzed 155 applicants from Mainland China, 217 from Taiwan. These people are mostly those who have received doctoral degrees and are now employed by colleges and industries in the U.S.

METHOD: An eight-page questionnaire with twenty-six sets of questions covering economic, social, political, demographic and professional aspects were given out. 465 questionnaires were returned; 372 of them were analyzed.

CONCLUSIONS: Six key factors were the income and the way of life in the United States, length of residence in the U.S., degree of fair competition in Taiwan, political freedom in the U.S., and lack of family ties in Taiwan - in that order of importance to Chinese scholars' high propensity to stay in the U.S. No single factor can explain the "brain drain", nor will a single policy reverse the flow. It is a combined result of economic, political, social, and professional considerations and influence.

AUTHOR(S): Karman, M.D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Children Give us Leads"

SOURCE: Childhood Education

VOL. 42 DATE 1965 (October)

PAGES 75-78 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: The purpose was to show that racism in the school or anywhere starts from ignorance about people. It was a story in which Karman told about the racism in class due to bigoted parents and children's perception of others. Self-fulfilling profacy.

AUTHOR(S): Kato, Masaaki, M.D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Rehabilitation and Community Care of Psychiatric Patients in Japan"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry
VOL. 121 DATE 1965
PAGES 844-846 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: Explains the present activities and plans of community care for the mentally ill in Japan.

AUTHOR(S): Kaush, Richard, and Sharon Moriwaici

ARTICLE TITLE: "The World of the Elderly Asian American"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Issues
VOL. 29 DATE 1973
PAGES 187-209 NO. OF PAGES 23

PURPOSE: A look at the psychosocial aspects of the past and present living situation of today's elderly Asian-American. An overview of the problems they face stemming from cultural barriers and hiding behind the facade of the Asian American community can take care of their own and they don't have any problems.

This essay covers a brief historical background of the first generation upon settling in the U.S. and the effects of early socialization. The second generation is discussed and a recent look at today's elderly in the Asian American community - the services provided for them and not provided and what is to become of them.

AUTHOR(S): Keely, Charles B.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Philippine Migration Internal Movements and Emigration to the United States"

SOURCE: International Migration Review

VOL. 7 DATE 1973

PAGES 177-187 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To present a summary and overview of three major Philippine population movements: the two internal movements of urbanization and the southern migration to Mindanao, and the emmigration to the U.S. What is most important about this study is the latter area of focus.

CONCLUSIONS: The change in U.S. immigration laws opened up new opportunities to overseas settlement which has been accepted by many, mainly the well-educated professional-level workers. There has been a growing number of Philippine immigrants since the new policies took place in 1965. Not only was the number affected but age-sex distribution also changed. Male immigration increased; younger males under age 5 increased; younger adult males (20-29) rose, and males in prime working years (30-39 and 40-49) increased. With females, under age 10 increased, while ages 10-20 and 20-29 declined; adult females (30-49) remained constant. This leads to the hypothesis that most of the professional workers are men. This growth in immigration presents a difficulty in adaptation and great cultural problems.

AUTHOR(S): Keith, Robert Allen, and Erlinda G. Barranda

ARTICLE TITLE: "Age Independence Norms in American and Filipino Adolescents"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 78 DATE 1969

PAGES 285-286 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: To study the age norms for independent behavior. A comparison: American adolescents, urban Filipino youth, rural Filipino youth. Assumption: that Americans would have earlier age norms for independent behavior than Filipinos and urban Filipinos would have earlier norms than rural Filipinos.

SAMPLE: Three groups, ages ranging from 17 to 18 years. Americans: 50 seniors in a Southern California high school. Urban Filipinos: 70 freshmen at Philippine Wesleyan College in Nueva Ecija Province.

METHOD: Measured by a 75 item age-independence scale with four subscales: economic, social, institutional (academic, religious, civic activities), and caretaking. Age designations analyzed by t-tests. Response from both Filipino groups combined to form one and then compared to the American.

CONCLUSIONS: The results indicate that social custom, religion, family structure, and economic opportunity contribute to wide differences in age norms for independence for adolescents between the two cultures. Of the 75 items of the scale, 54 showed significantly different age designations between the two groups. All but one favored earlier expectations by the Americans. In the economic subscale, 12 of the 16 items revealed important differences. The most consistent difference between the two groups were represented in social independence.

AUTHOR(S): Kelly, James E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The University Aids the Community"

SOURCE: Improving College and University Teaching

VOL. 20-21 DATE 1972-1973

PAGES 277-278 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: A description of how an urban university gave leadership and direction in solution of a problem of a neighborhood high school. To emphasize the fact that the university must become part of its surrounding community. At this particular high school there was a lot of racial tension. There were 1800 students in the school with approximately 100 black students. Tension arose from mismanagement of the black studies curriculum. Black students claimed abuse from other students and from teachers.

CONCLUSIONS: The fundamental difficulty behind the racial problem was that the operation of the high school needed to be improved. The black students noticed this problem first and in voicing their dissatisfaction the administration of the school misinterpreted it as racial aggression. The workshop brought out the point that the racial tension was the symptom of a more basic existing problem.

AUTHOR(S): Kerckhoff, Richard K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Race and Social Class as Opportunities for Early Childhood Education"

SOURCE: Young Children

VOL. 20 DATE 1965 (September)

PAGES 357-362 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: This article deals with the question of race and social class and how much and what kind of direct teaching about these issues be carried out in the nursery schools, kindergarten, and primary schools. The article's analysis is that because racial rension has lessened, social class differences and tensions have increased. The aim of education for the poor has been emphasized and has been funded by great amounts of government monies and private foundations.

But the article points out some dangers: that there must also be thought to policy and philosophy for a healthy change and the fact that money for lower social classes might be misunderstood and create a dichotomized system of early childhood education, a system of separate and not-so-equal preschools.

CONCLUSIONS: The profession of early childhood education must be committed to reducing rather than building social class barriers.

AUTHOR(S): Kiefer, Christie W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Psychological Interdependence of Family, School, and Bureaucracy in Japan"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 72	DATE 1970 (Fall)
PAGES 66-75	NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: An analysis on the educational system with its social implications. Focuses on: 1) the emphasis still placed on moral discipline at the expense of technical content; 2) the entrance examination system "Examination Hell" Shiken Jigoku.

CONCLUSIONS: Success in achieving a secure place in Japan's expanding economic and political bureaucracies depends heavily on a successful academic career. Academic success usually centered around the passing of several successive entrance exams.

AUTHOR(S): Kimura, Yukiko

ARTICLE TITLE: "Locality Clubs as Basic Units of the Social Organization of the Okinawans in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Phylon

VOL. 29	DATE 1968 (Winter)
PAGES 331-338	NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: An informational article on the Okinawans in Hawaii, covering the social life of the Okinawans, the basic units of the Okinawan community, and their roles in professions and businesses. The basic units of the community are the locality clubs which bear names of the native localities of Okinawa from which the immigrants came.

SAMPLE: There are 45 of these locality clubs on the island of Oahu. 43 out of 45 offered data during 1963 and 1964. Total membership for the 43 clubs was 8,467: 37 percent Issei; 63 percent Nisei. Over 4/5 had more Nisei than Issei adult members. The first club was formed in 1908, but most formed in the 1920's and 1930's when the movement from plantation labor to union jobs took place.

CONCLUSIONS: The clubs facilitated mutual aid for ethnic groups (Okinawans) imported as laborers. The clubs created a familiar milieu for weathering the hazards of adjustment in a new land.

AUTHOR(S): Kinloch, Graham C., and Jeffrey A. Borders

ARTICLE TITLE: "Racial Stereotypes and Social Distance Among Elementary School Children in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research
VOL. 56 DATE 1972 (April)
PAGES 368-377 NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: A study on racial stereotypes and social distance patterns among Japanese, Chinese and racially mixed elementary school children in Hawaii. A view of the social attitudes as a reflection of a social system. In other words, "How do racial stereotypes and social distance patterns operate among youth in this society?" Taking into account socioeconomics, background, family.

SAMPLE: Fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students at an elementary school on Oahu. All were analyzed. 293 students total: 1.0% Caucasian, 51.7% Japanese, 8.3% Chinese, 1.0% Filipino, 1.4% Portugese, 2.4% Hawaiin, 2.0% Korean, 25.3% mixed, 2.4% part Hawaiian. Surrounding area low class, low income, low educational level. Families engage in semi-skilled and skilled occupations. Juvenile delinquency and T.B. rates high compared to Oahu norms. The following were utilized: 149 Japanese, 24 Chinese, 12 Hawaiians, 87 mixed.

METHOD: A questionnaire containing items on background characteristics, racial stereotypes, and social distance choices were given. Background included sex, age, race, family size, parental age. Students asked to indicate truth or falsity of racial stereotypes. Third section of survey involved a modified form of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale. Asked which they would like to have live in Hawaii, play with, live next to, have as best friend, take home for dinner.

CONCLUSIONS: Racial attitudes in Hawaii show a clear socioeconomic hierarchy even through elementary school students, and appear to be defined by the particular social setting in which they occur, as well as background and family characteristics. Social distance patterns revealed low rejection of Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiians in contrast to Caucasians, negroes, Filipinos, and Samoans. Negative stereotypes of eutist groups were not necessarily rejected while lower status groups rejected negative stereotypes of themselves. The effects of intergroup competition were thought to be operative in this, underlining the importance of the particular social setting in which racial attitudes operate.

AUTHOR(S): Kitano, Harry H.L.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Mental Illness in Four Cultures"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 80 DATE 1970

PAGES 121-134 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: To compare mental illness between cultures. The emphasis is not on causal factors but on what happens to an individual after he begins to exhibit "crazy behavior."

SAMPLE: Japanese living in Los Angeles, Hawaii, Tokyo, Okinawa. 47 - L.A., 30 - Hawaii, 48 - Japan, 60 - Okinawa. Between ages 21-45 and divided evenly among sexes. Samples drawn from mental hospitals in the four areas.

METHOD: The diagnostic category was schizophrenia. Interviews conducted at each site. Depth interviews with immediate family. Hospital records used to check adaptation to the hospital. Follow patient from a point prior to initial symptom, through hospitalization, after release.

CONCLUSIONS: In spite of subcultural differences, the reactions and resources used were more similar than expected. Acculturation is apparently not too important in treatment of the mentally ill.

AUTHOR(S): Kitano, Harry H., and Stanley Sue

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Model Minorities"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
VOL. 29(2) DATE 1973
PAGES 1-9 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To examine the status of two groups--the Chinese and the Japanese--in determining how such a status was achieved while facing important social, psychological, economic, and political issues.

CONCLUSIONS: Two main issues, that of acceptance of Asians in American society and the psychological well-being of Asian Americans, were discussed as it particularly applies to the Chinese and Japanese. The high rate of intermarriage of the Japanese was traced to several factors, including increased socioeconomic mobility and decreased ties to the ethnic community, an hypothesis by Tinker which further states that this resulted in enhancing the image of Japanese as potential mates for Caucasians. The Chinese and Japanese are well-regarded in society; Americans now hold favorable attitudes toward them. However, stereotypes, in the final analysis, have still negative consequences, i.e. victims of stereotypes, even of positive ones. There are further documents of inaccurate and prejudicial perceptions of many Americans toward the Chinese. This has been the result of the lack of realistic information regarding this particular ethnic group.

AUTHOR(S): Kitaoji, Hironobu

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Structure of the Japanese Family"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist
VOL. 73(5) DATE 1971
PAGES 1036-1057 NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: To analyze ethnographic data on the Japanese family from conventional studies to show that the conflict between patrilineal and bilateral aspects derives from misleading theoretical constructs rather than from the nature of Japanese kinship itself; and 2) to construct a model of the stem family out of the structural characteristics of Japanese family organization.

SAMPLE: Local groups in Yaho, an urbanizing village near Tokyo.

METHOD: Not detailed as to how obtained.

CONCLUSIONS: The three types of family organizations show different diachronic processes. The rules of postmarital residence and descent are not as heuristically relevant as they are in the analysis of segmentary kindred structure and the study of the extended family. On the other hand, the Japanese family and kinship organization would not be adequately analyzed by the use of egocentric kinship terminology which presupposed in most cases the universality of the family. The confusion about patrilineal versus bilateral elements in structural studies of Japanese families and kinship organization derives from a preoccupation with conventional egocentric points of view which regard kin relations as a set of positions rather than individuals, along with systematic rules of positional recruitment better displays the structural continuity of the Japanese family.

AUTHOR(S): Klein, Marjorie, H.; A.A. Alexander; Tseng Kwo-Hwa; Milton H. Miller; Yeh Eng-Kung; Chu Hung-Ming.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Far Eastern Students in a Big University - Subcultures within a Subculture"

SOURCE: Science and Public Affairs
VOL. 27(1) DATE 1971 (January)
PAGES 16-19 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To study and explore the "friendship between American and Far Eastern exchange students" that are at the University of Wisconsin.

SAMPLE: 59 students from 10 Asian and Far Eastern countries attending the University of Wisconsin.

METHOD: Questionnaires were given to subjects in September and again in the spring, covering social relationships and other aspects of adaptation. Intensive interviews with 30 students from Taiwan and Hong Kong focused in detail on their campus life style.

CONCLUSIONS: Results found an isolated, narrow social life of the typical Far Eastern student, the barriers to his intimacy with Americans, and the reasons for his deep roots in the co-national subculture on campus. American beliefs that the human experience of the visiting student is as good as his educational experience and that he will come to know American people well are myths. It is easy for Americans to overestimate the quality of the contact with visitors than it is to face their pain and disillusionment. Americans accept their rationalization about the press for studies or language difficulties more readily than to look at their (American) own lack of openness to strangers.

AUTHOR(S): Kline, C.L., and N. Lee

ARTICLE TITLE: "Transcultural Study of Dyslexia Analysis of Language Disabilities in 277 Chinese Children Simultaneously Learning to Read and Write in English and Chinese"

SOURCE: Journal of Special Education

VOL. 6 DATE 1972 (Spring)

PAGES 9-26 NO. OF PAGES 18

PURPOSE: To attempt to answer questions regarding the incidence of dyslexia in Chinese children learning to read and write in Chinese and in English, and the significance of disability in both languages.

SAMPLE: 227 Chinese children attending a public school in Chinatown in Vancouver in grades 1, 2, and 3. They were also attending a Chinese language school after their regular school. All subjects were bilingual and were learning to read and write Chinese and English simultaneously.

METHOD: Subjects were given the Iota Oral Reading Test and the Chinese Iota Test. When there was a problem in either language, the following tests were administered: Ayers Spelling, Monroe Auditory Discrimination, Monroe Audity-Visual Learning Test, Bender-Gestalt, Draw-a-Person, the WISC, and test for cerebral dominance.

CONCLUSIONS: The difference in the incidence of disabilities was not considered significant: 13 percent in Chinese, 9 percent in English, and 6 percent in both. The sex distribution was similar to other studies on dyslexia. Findings suggest problems in authority in auditory discrimination were not a major cause of reading disability. There was a low incidence of difficulty in transmodal learning in those with reading problems in Chinese; this suggests either that differences in visual-auditory association were rare or had been overcome by the teaching methods in the Chinese language schools. This study also discredits the fear of confusing children by speaking two languages. The teaching methodology was the key in terms of prevention of learning disabilities.

AUTHOR(S): Kodama, Habuku

ARTICLE TITLE: "Study of Interests of Japanese Men with Special Reference to Developmental Aspect"

SOURCE: Japanese Psychological Research
VOL. 4(3) DATE 1962
PAGES 119-128 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: 1) To study how interests of Japanese men change or develop from middle school to around 50 years of age; 2) if and how the college students are differentiated in their interests from each other group, depending upon their major course of study, and 3) how interests of different groups in different occupations are compared with those of high school students.

METHOD: Strong-Kodama Vocational Interest Inventory.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) From middle school to high school, the general tendency was an increase in likes and dislikes; 2) from high school to college the likes and dislikes decreased with business majors and became increasingly positively oriented, followed by engineering, natural science and medical students; 3) the comparison between middle school and the occupational criterion group, there was great discrepancy between business executives and high school students. Regarding the shift of interests, interest in educational work is for Japanese males a late comer as well as religion, artistic work and a job connected with nature. The correlation between different occupational groups was highest with bankers, trust-insurance-securities-financiers group, and the lowest with the government officials, engineers and educators.

AUTHOR(S): Koslin, S.; B. Koslin; and Pargament

ARTICLE TITLE: "Classroom Racial Balance and Students' Interracial Attitudes"

SOURCE: Sociology of Education
VOL. 45 DATE 1973 (Fall)
PAGES 386-406 NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: To see if there was a relationship between racially balanced or unbalanced classrooms and children's racial attitudes.

SAMPLE: Boys and girls from a predominantly black and white school.

METHOD: The E used the sociometric choice measurement to see peer's choice would include minority-group children, the people test - view child's personal attitudes toward minorities.

CONCLUSIONS: Children are sensitive to children's race in an unbalanced room (more whites and blacks select their own race group), whereas in balanced classrooms it is opposite.

Polarization was less than in an unbalanced class. Black boys and white girls tend to prefer other races than their own in third grade.

AUTHOR(S): Koslowsky, Meni

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Stereotypes of Four Ethnic Groups"

SOURCE: Journal of Psychology
VOL. 85(2) DATE 1973 (November)
PAGES 386-395 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Social Desirability on Stereotype questionnaire.

SAMPLE: 800 questionnaires, undergraduates and graduate students at New York.

METHOD: Subjects answered a questionnaire on social desirability (SD). Test contained adjectives of favorable or unfavorable on a scale of -2 to +2.

CONCLUSIONS: 85 percent found Japanese "loyal to family ties." 78 percent found Japanese desirable to adjective. When compared with other groups, the Japanese showed the greatest difference with the Israelis, Germans, and Jews.

AUTHOR(S): Kubany, Edward

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Effect of Extrinsic Factors on Achievement-Oriented Behavior"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology

VOL. 1(1) DATE 1970 (Spring)

PAGES 77-84 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To test if Filipino boys exhibit more achievement-oriented behavior in public surveilance as opposed to a private-anonymous condition.

SAMPLE: 20 Filipino high school boys.

METHOD: Subjects chose the level or degree of difficulty at shooting down minature airplanes from a simulated flight panel. Easy, moderate, difficult.

CONCLUSIONS: It was found that subjects would rather risk getting a higher score than to take the "easy way out" by selecting a less difficult task. It was felt that coming from a nuclear family structure caused the subjects to try to achieve a greater satisfaction.

AUTHOR(S): Kuo, Chia-Ling

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese on Long Island: A Pilot Study"

SOURCE: PHYLON

VOL. 31 DATE 1970 (Fall)

PAGES 280-289 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: The purpose is to see at what degree a minority (Chinese) feels itself welcomed by and assimilated into middle class suburban life.

SAMPLE: Two organized groups of Chinese on Long Island, a suburban area of Metropolitan New York City. Subject X's are second generation American Chinese. Y's are native Chinese.

METHOD: Observations, interviews, and questionnaire analysis of clubs, intermarriage, functions of clubs, expectation of children, degree of Chinese heritage, style of life, religion, civic and social participation, awareness of discrimination.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) It was found that the native born Chinese held more "prestigious jobs" or were more successful than American-born Chinese.
2) Both groups rarely marry Anglos.
3) American born are not perpetuating Chinese culture, while the native maintain the literature, poetry and art.
4) Native Chinese believe that prejudice is below their contempt, while American born feel deep humiliation.

Chinese, Mexican and blacks are not structurally assimilated due to color.

AUTHOR(S): Kuo, You-Yuh

ARTICLE TITLE: "Family Constellation in the Chinese Language"

SOURCE: Journal of Individual Psychology
VOL. 27(2) DATE 1971 (November)
PAGES 181-184 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To show the significance of birth order as expressed in the Chinese language.

CONCLUSIONS: Believes that the Western culture has created the situation of sibling rivalry and influenced children's social relations. There is no word in Chinese for brother, only older and younger.

AUTHOR(S): Kurokawa, Minako

ARTICLE TITLE: "Lineal Orientation in Child Rearing Among Japanese"

SOURCE: Journal of Marriage and Family

VOL. 30(1) DATE 1968 (February)

PAGES 129-135 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Examine the extent to which lineal orientation still exists in Japanese family relations, paritularly in the patterns of child rearing.

SAMPLE: Japanese family in the U.S. Talks of group interaction from family interests to individualistic ideas (Japanese-American breast feeding).

METHOD: Survey.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) 79 percent expressed husband-wife relations are more important than parent-child.

2) Japanese mother rocks child more and talks less, while American mother talks more and touches less.

3) In U.S. no significant difference in family authority set-ups. The father in both cultural and ethnic backgrounds was dominant figure.

4) Mean age for independence training was 8.9 for Sansei's and 6.78 for white.

AUTHOR(S): LaDue, Donald C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Coping with Culturally Different Social Studies"

SOURCE: Education
VOL. 88 DATE 1967 (November)
PAGES 126-129 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To show how school administrators, curriculum directors, and teachers of culturally different children can take immediate steps to increase the effectiveness of social studies programs.

SAMPLE: No tests were administered. LaDue provided basic steps and alternatives in which an administrator, curriculum director, or teacher could take to improve the program.

METHOD: An example of the steps for a teacher would be:
1) Examine the children, discovering their interests, desires, and experiences through questionnaires, interviews and discussions.
2) Discover their capabilities and limitations: can they read, write, work in small groups?
3) Teachers should know the content required by school curriculum, and which content is merely suggested.
4) Build a program encompassing school's social studies requirements, extending beyond to include children's interests, experiences and capabilities.

CONCLUSIONS: The article basically dealt with steps teachers, administration, and curriculum directors could take in order to provide students with a more meaningful and exciting study of social studies. It states that through a joint effort, the prevention of perceptions obsolete, unchallenging and damaging techniques and curriculum programs will be diminished.

AUTHOR(S): Langgulung, Nasan, and Paul Torrance

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Cross-culture Study of Children's Conception"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 89(2) DATE 1973 (April)
PAGES 175-183 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To study the development of situational causality among preadolescents in four diverse cultures: India, Samoa, Mexico, and U.S.

SAMPLE: Fourth and sixth grade children from India, Samoa, Mexico, and U.S. 320 with 80 children in each group.

METHOD: All subjects were given the Torrance tests of creative thinking. The subjects were to initially ask multiple-choice questions about the pictures then try to answer them.

CONCLUSIONS: The children from U.S. and India tended to excel in number of causal responses. The Indian and Samoans gave more destructive responses. Causal thinking is not purely a matter of maturation, but is strongly influenced by the experiences a child encounters and how he is taught to respond.

AUTHOR(S): Larson, M.J., and Inouye, M.G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Total Involvement Reading Program"

SOURCE: Elementary English

VOL. 51 DATE 1974 (Fall)

PAGES 249-50+ NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: To compose a reading program for Filipino children on the Island of Maui.

SAMPLE: Larson chose Filipino children in the third grade: 205 students.

METHOD: Multi-media approach by using books and stories relevant to children. Small classes were used to set a proper atmosphere for individualized program.

CONCLUSIONS: Children worked where they could experience successes and strengthen weakness. Read stories and discuss them afterwards. The oral language approach was most effective. Towards the end the child himself was aware of areas which needed improvement.

AUTHOR(S): Larson, Richard, and James L. Olson

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Method of Identifying Culturally Deprived Kindergarten Children"

SOURCE: Exceptional Children

VOL. 30(3) DATE 1963

PAGES 130-134 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To determine a definition of deprivation which identifies individuals in terms of specific behavioral characteristics, similar to those hypothesized by Riessman (1962). He asserts that culturally deprived children have learning styles which differ from the non-deprived.

SAMPLE: 250 kindergarten children.

METHOD: Various measuring tests were used concerning language development, self-concept, social skills, cultural differences. Measures include: Test of Psycholinguistic Ability, tapes, symbol recognition test, teachers screening tools, body-type self measure, Impossible Question Test, sex and race-self measure, patent questions, general information test, House-Tree-Person test, enrollment form.

CONCLUSIONS: No real conclusion of test results. This was merely a method to show how to distinguish among the culturally deprived. The tests were used to further supplement curriculum guidance and preparation for these children in the school setting.

AUTHOR(S): Leacock, Eleanor

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Concept of Culture and its Significance for School Counselors"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
VOL. 46 DATE 1968 (May)
PAGES 844-851 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To give some insight into the effect culturally different people will have on the educational learning process. To give her views on the attitudes of counselors and teachers on the "culturally and economically deprived."

CONCLUSIONS: It is the counselor's responsibility to help children become more creative and knowledgeable at school. One must not get caught in the cultural or racial hangup. The counselor must help the student blossom out, and seek his own creativity. The counselor must relate positively and constructively to virtually all members of the social system. The counselor must help the people, teacher and students communicate more effectively. One's different cultural background can't be an excuse for a teacher's poor teaching ability.

AUTHOR(S): Lebra, Takie

ARTICLE TITLE: "Reciprocity-Based Moral Sanction and Messianic Salvation"

SOURCE: American Anthropologists
VOL. 74(3) DATE 1972 (June)
PAGES 391-407 NO. OF PAGES 16

PURPOSE: To give theoretical clues to understanding the experience of messianic "salvation." It was hypothesized the irreversibly unbalanced state of reciprocity gives rise to four moral sanctions: guilt, gratitude, indignation, and self-righteousness.

SAMPLE: Japanese Americans in Hawaii known as the "dancing religion" who claimed to experience salvation, especially healing.

METHOD: Interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: Four directions of manipulation of guilt and indignation were identified: reciprocation, reversal, neutralization, and moralization. The guilty or indignant person is induced to mobilize and unload his moral burdens. Descriptions given were of how the convert's guilt and indignation had mobilized, released, and revitalized through direct or indirect information exchanges between themselves and the messiah. In other words, a mediator plays the middle man in discussions or interactions of two people in which some guilt or shame is introduced.

AUTHOR(S): Lebra, Takie S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Religious Conversion as a Breakthrough for Transculturation"

SOURCE: Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion
VOL. 9(3) DATE 1970 (Fall)
PAGES 181-196 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To show that those Japanese-Americans who could not reach their goal to integrate and acculturate into the American society would seek acceptance through religious conversion. This process was brought about by Tensho, a woman who claimed to carry God in her abdomen.

SAMPLE: 55 adult males and female followers of Japanese, Caucasian, Chinese, and Hawaiin ancestry.

METHOD: Interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: According to Tensho, a follower must relinquish all external cues and reject approval from others, striving for success or rigidity. One's faith is in Kami - a folklore ghost. Any good such a losing a headache or finding money is through him. To desensitize a follower he must experience public exposure which supposedly formulates a cognitive change in attitude. "It is safe to argue that religious conversion can contribute as a breakthough for short-cut resocialization of those adults who have failed in cumulative transculturation.

AUTHOR(S): Lebra, Takie S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Social Mechanism of Guilt and Shame: The Japanese Case"

SOURCE: Anthropological Quarterly
VOL. 44(4) DATE 1971 (October)
PAGES 241-255 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To delineate a social mechanism which may be useful for distinguishing guilt and shame in the Japanese culture.

SAMPLE: The subjects were divided into five groups. They were Japanese women and men.

METHOD: The subjects were asked to take the Japanese equivalent to the TAT test and use equivalent expressions of guilt and shame.

CONCLUSIONS: According to the Japanese, guilt and shame may be exchanged on a social market, as when the guilty person makes public apology so that the price of shame is paid to buy freedom from guilt. Where shame is generalized, the amount of guilt may be matched by the amount of shame measured by the extension of exposure (number of people apologized), by the degree of involvement of the group to which the culprit belongs, by status or group leader, who makes apology on behalf of culprit.

AUTHOR(S): Levin, Jack, and William J. Leong

ARTICLE TITLE: "Comparative Reference Group Behavior and Assimilation"

SOURCE: PHYLON
VOL. 4(3) DATE 1973 (September)
PAGES 289-294 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To explore the relationship between assimilation processes and comparative reference group behavior.

SAMPLE: Selected a homogeneous group of minority members from a traditional ancestral culture, who were in varying stages of assimilation. Sample consisted of 107 Chinese-American high school and college students (57 males and 50 females).

METHOD: Self-administered questionnaires with indexes to determine degree of assimilation: 1) religion, 2) authoriantism, and 3) attitude towards Chinese culture.

CONCLUSIONS: Reference group behavior tended to increase as minority group members from traditional ancestral cultures became assimilated into American society. Minority group members seemed to select the dominant group for comparison purposes.

AUTHOR(S): Lewis, H.P., and E.R. Lewis

ARTICLE TITLE: "Written Language Performance of Sixth Grade Children of Low Socio-economic Status from bilingual and Monolingual Background"

SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Education

VOL. 33 DATE 1965 (Spring)

PAGES 237-242 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: To isolate the effects of bilingualism from those of biculturalism. In many instances bilingual children in the U.S. are members of immigrant families whose culture affects the extent to which they are able to avail themselves of economic and educational opportunities.

SAMPLE: 114 sixth grade students (61 boys, 53 girls) consisted of the monolingual group.

98 sixth grade students (55 boys, 43 girls) consisted of the bilingual group. (56 Chinese bilingual; 42 Spanish bilingual).

METHOD: Consisted of a series of writing tests, in which children wrote on various topics.

CONCLUSIONS: Bilingualism in general did not appear to have an adverse effect upon written language performance. However, Chinese bilinguals, even despite average or above average intelligence and generally superior written language performance made far more grammatical errors than did others. Speculation of linking Chinese characters to English spelling and grammar. Chinese language might reinforce negatively towards grammatical structure.

AUTHOR(S): Lind, Andrew

ARTICLE TITLE: "Interracial Marriage as Affecting Divorce in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Sociological Social Research

VOL. 49(1) DATE 1964 (October)

PAGES 17-26 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Re-examination of theory that interracial marriages end in divorce much more frequently than intraracial marriages. Study regulated to the interracial marriages in Hawaii.

CONCLUSIONS: The overall divorce rate continues to be higher among "inter" than "intra." However, the rate is lower than a generation ago.

AUTHOR(S): Lindberg, R.E., and C.G. Wren

ARTICLE TITLE: "Minority Teachers become Minority Counselors"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal

VOL. 50 DATE 1972 (January)

PAGES 371-376 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Article describing the Phoenix, Arizona school district's in-service counselor education program for minority teachers to help meet the need for more counselors who can relate to minority students' needs.

CONCLUSIONS: This type of program is vital, for the existing cultural, social and economic struggles that are occurring in our society clearly indicate a need for varied kinds of action in this area.

AUTHOR(S): Locklard, Craig A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Leadership and Power within the Chinese Community of Sarawak: a Historical Survey"

SOURCE: Journal of Southeast Asian Studies
VOL. 2(2) DATE 1971
PAGES 195-217 NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: To examine the nature of the changes manifested within the Chinese elite, and to analyze the ways in which the criteria for the selection of leaders and exercise of power have changed from the establishment of Sarawak, Malaysia (1830).

SAMPLE: Used historical time line in tracing the leadership and power within the Sarawak community.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese community of Sarawak has been undergoing a process of change, since its establishment, to the end of the Japanese occupation. Rise of political parties, business and education key factors for rapid progress.

AUTHOR(S): Lundberg, Craig C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Person-focused Joking: Pattern and Function"

SOURCE: Human Organization
VOL. 28(1) DATE 1969 (Spring)
PAGES 22-28 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Inquiry into the consequences of joking, for work groups and other small social systems.

CONCLUSIONS: Intragroup joking is accepted. Intergroup joking is accepted if the initiator's group is present, but not the group of focus.

In the context of human organizations, person focused joking incidents seem to fulfill a social function; it defines and redefines the differential social groupings. Also clarifies the status of one group to another.

AUTHOR(S): Lyman, S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Overseas Chinese in America and Indonesia: A Review Article"

SOURCE: Pacific Affairs

VOL. 34(4) . DATE 1961-62 (Winter)

PAGES 380-389 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To compare the acculturation processes of Chinese in America and Semarang, Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS: Acculturation in Semarang was found to be easier due to the Asian or Chinese influence found there. Whereas America was a foreign environment with a different set of cultural norms and influences, and the acculturation process was found to be more tenuous.

AUTHOR(S): Magary, J.F., and J. Bower

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Pluralism and American Education"

SOURCE: Peabody Journal of Education

VOL. 44 DATE 1966 (November)

PAGES 140-142 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: We must respect close cultural pluralism and not let it interfere with the education of the culturally different.

CONCLUSIONS: Persons in the "helping" professions who assist children from the minority ethnic groups must develop knowledge and deep respect for a pluralistic American culture.

AUTHOR(S): Magner, T.F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Rise and Fall of the Ethnics"

SOURCE: Journal of General Education
VOL. 25 DATE 1974 (January)
PAGES 253-264 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Much of the ethnic activity of recent years has been a kind of death spasm and that ethnic groups, to the extent that they are definable, are now subsiding and disappearing.

CONCLUSIONS: White ethnics will cease to exist as distinct subgroups in America (such due to physical appearance, i.e. Scots, Jews, Poles, Italians, Irish).

Racial minorities will continue to struggle (i.e. Asians, blacks, chicanos, and native Americans).

AUTHOR(S): Marcus, R., et. al

ARTICLE TITLE: "San Francisco Offers Cultural Programs for All"

SOURCE: American School Board Journal

VOL. 153 DATE 1966 (August)

PAGES 3-6 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: Due to mass migration, discrimination, and segregation, San Francisco is experiencing difficulty in educating low socio-economic minority groups. The need for cultural identity programs has developed.

CONCLUSIONS: These cultural programs mainly projected towards black students, promote identity and self-esteem, vital for that student's growth in this society.

AUTHOR(S): Maslog, Crispin

ARTICLE TITLE: "Filipino and Indian Students' Images: Of Themselves, of Each Other, and of the United States"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts
VOL. 28(11-A) DATE 1968
PAGES 4589-4590 NO. OF PAGES 1

PURPOSE: This research attempted to determine national stereotypes of the Phillipines, India, and the United States. National stereotypes important for a particular government to know what images other people have of it.

SAMPLE: 47 Filipino students (newly arrived); 52 Indian students (newly arrived) .

METHOD: Students were tested on each other's culture and social norms. Wrote freely on each other's land.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) Phillipine students saw Indian students as poor, underdeveloped and overpopulated.
2) Indian students saw Phillipine students rather favorably (rich culture and nice people).

Both groups viewed Americans as hard-working, materialistic, and practical with a superiority complex.

Also concluded that the mass media does have an effect on the formulation of stereotypes.

AUTHOR(S): Masuda, Minoru; R. Shin Hasegawa; Gary Matsumoto

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Ethnic Identity Questionnaire: A Comparison of Three Japanese Age Groups in Tachikawa, Japan; Honolulu; and Seattle"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
DATE 1973 (June)
PAGES 229-245 NO. OF PAGES 16

PURPOSE: To compare E.I.Q. scores of three generations of Japanese found in Tachikawa, Honolulu, and Seattle.

CONCLUSIONS: There was an attenuation of cultural attitudes and beliefs in all three areas. In Seattle and Honolulu there was some attrition seen as acculturation of an ethnic minority into a Caucasian majority does have its effects. In Tachikawa change occurred with each new generation, but was due to sociopolitical changes brought by the war.

Issei generation has unity in answering E.I.Q., whereas later generations tend to vary.

AUTHOR(S): Masuda, Minoru; Gary Matsumoto; Gerald M. Meredith

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Identity in Three Generations of Japanese Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 81(2) DATE 1970
PAGES 199-207 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To develop an ethnic identification instrument, which would measure the attenuations of ethnic identity with the process of acculturation of Japanese Americans.

SAMPLE: There were two sample groupings: 1) Issei, and 2) Nisei and Sansei. These samples were situated in Seattle, Washington.

METHOD: The ethnic identity questionnaire was mailed out to the various sample groups. Test consisted of 50 questions, which the respondent could answer "agree" or "disagree."

CONCLUSIONS: There was a gradual erosion of ethnicity as acculturation has proceeded. Sex was not a significant factor in ethnic identification, but age, identification by education, occupational prestige, and religion did appear to have some relevance. Residue of ethnic identity found in Sansei's and some acculturation by Issei's.

AUTHOR(S): Matsumoto, Gary; Gerald Meridith; Minoru Masuda

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Identification: Honolulu and Seattle Japanese Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-cultural Psychology
VOL. 1(1) DATE 1970 (Spring)
PAGES 63-67 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: This study compared the magnitude of ethnic identification among three generations of Japanese Americans in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Honolulu sample was then compared to three generations of Japanese Americans found in Seattle.

METHOD: Used the Ethnic Identification Questionnaire and compared scores.

CONCLUSIONS: All three generations of Honolulu Japanese Americans exhibited lower E.I.Q. scores than the corresponding Seattle generations. This was contradictory to the original hypothesis which was Hawaii Japanese Americans would score higher. Concluded the questions found in the E.I.Q. were based on old Japanese cultural values and since the Hawaiin Japanese Americans were a large ethnic group, they seemed to progress into a contemporary ethnic scene. Whereas Seattle Jpn. Americans identified with traditional thought for they are a small minority.

AUTHOR(S): Maykovich, Minako Kurokawa

ARTICLE TITLE: "Reciprocity in Racial Stereotypes: white, black, and yellow"

SOURCE: American Journal of Sociology

VOL. 77(5) DATE 1972 (March)

PAGES 876-897 NO. OF PAGES 21

PURPOSE: The study is focused on the mutual perceptions and characterizations of racial images among whites, blacks, and Japanese.

SAMPLE: Adult residents of Sacramento (in their forties)
100 blacks, 100 whites, 100 Japanese Americans
College students at Sac. State campus
100 blacks, 100 whites, 100 Japanese Americans
Children from two white dominant and two mixed schools
Later, 100 blacks, 100 white, 100 Japanese Americans chosen for analysis.

METHOD: The Katz and Braly Inventory was the research instrument used among adults and students. Children were asked to write freely about racial images.

CONCLUSIONS: The amount of minority absorption of negative images is considerably less in 1970. Although traditional stereotyping was found in the adult group, it decreased with each age group except for the white school children from white schools.

AUTHOR(S): Maykovich, Minako Kurokawa

ARTICLE TITLE: "Stereotypes and Racial Images: White, Black, and Yellow"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
VOL. 18(4) DATE 1972-73 (Winter)
PAGES 239-253 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To study mutual and self-perceptions of the racial images of whites, blacks, and Japanese-Americans.

SAMPLE: White, black, and Japanese American adults, college students, and school children age groups in California were used.

METHOD: For adults and college students, the Katz Braly Adjective Test was used. Children were instructed to describe racial images in their own words.

CONCLUSIONS: The hypothesis that whites viewed themselves in positive images and other minority groups with negative images was only partially supported. The hypothesis that minorities accepted their negative stereotypes proved invalid. Whites were portrayed as materialistic and pleasure living; blacks were musical, aggressive and straightforward; and Japanese as industrious, ambitious, loyal to family, and quiet.

AUTHOR(S): Maykovich, Minako Kurokawa

ARTICLE TITLE: "White-Yellow Stereotypes: an Empirical Study"

SOURCE: Pacific Sociological Review
VOL. 14(4) DATE 1971 (October)
PAGES 447-468 NO. OF PAGES 21

PURPOSE: To compare present perceptions of the images of white and Japanese among three age groups of adults, college students, and school children.

SAMPLE: Adults (in their 40's): 100 white, 100 Japanese Americans. College students (Sac. State): 100 white, 100 Japanese Americans. Children: 100 white (from white-dominant schools), 100 Japanese Americans (from mixed schools)

METHOD: Research instrument used for adults and college students was the Katz and Braly Test (list of 84 adjectives). Children were asked to describe white and Japanese Americans.

CONCLUSIONS:
1) The hypothesis that white are viewed with all positive attributes by themselves and by others was only partially supported (adults).
2) Students reaction similar to adults, however they were less stereotypical.
3) Children in white-dominated schools more stereotypical in response than those children from mixed schools (positive effects of integration).

AUTHOR(S): McGinnies, Elliot

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitudes Toward Civil Liberties Among Japanese and American University Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Psychology
VOL. 58 DATE 1964
PAGES 177-186 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To compare attitudes toward civil liberties between Americans and Japanese.

SAMPLE: 600 American and Japanese students at six different universities.

METHOD: Comparisons were made by administering a set of 12 items bearing directly upon civil liberties. A five-point rating scale accompanied each item: ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

CONCLUSION: Found that Japanese youth have a greater concern than American youth for civil liberties. Further interpretation is given plus encouragement of research.

AUTHOR(S): McKendry, James M.; Margaret S. McKendry; George Guthrie

ARTICLE TITLE: "Inflated Expectations and Social Reinforcements in the Lowland Phillipines"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology

VOL. 3(1) DATE 1972

PAGES 85-92 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: Two alternative hypotheses of the psychological impact of planned social change in the lowland Phillipines were investigated. 1) Planned social change produces social reinforcement which leads to a more content population. 2) It leads to a cycle of rising expectations, which results in the dissatisfaction among young people.

METHOD: Questionnaires were used on several lowland communities to tap on their areas of contentment.

CONCLUSIONS: Older traditional lowlanders were content with planned social change. Whereas, the younger generations were looking for improvements economically and socially.

AUTHOR(S): McMichael, R.E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Guilt and Resistance in Temptation in Japanese and White Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 64(2) DATE 1964

PAGES 217-223 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To study conscience development in Japanese-American families by determining whether Japanese-American and White-American children in Hawaii differ in their resistance to temptation and guilt behavior.

SAMPLE: Seventh grade students in a public school in Hawaii: 15 Japanese-American and 8 White-American students were randomly selected. Both groups were equivalent in age, number of siblings, family's occupational level.

METHOD: Resistance to temptation was determined by using a game situation which was fixed so that subjects had to falsify their scores in order to receive a prize (badge). Guilt after transgression was assessed by using subjects' responses to stories in which the main character transgresses from standard code of conduct.

CONCLUSIONS: There were no overall differences between the two groups in either facet of development. There was some indication that the Japanese children who yielded to temptation differed from other children in the way they depicted the guilt. No sex differences were found. The resemblance in conscience development between the two groups appeared to be due to the effect of the American culture.

AUTHOR(S): McWhinnie, H.J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Note on Methodology in Using Children's Figure Drawing to Assess Racial and Cultural Differences"

SOURCE: Studies in Art Education

VOL. 13 DATE 1972 (Winter)

PAGES 30-33 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: This study points out the weaknesses in past studies involving the methodology used in conducting studies of children's figure drawings. Past studies overlooked variables such as placement on the page, familiarity with drawing tools, experiences with drawing itself, and the color of paper used.

SAMPLE: Pilot Study #1: 26 sixth grade, white, middle-class children.

Pilot Study #2: 25 Negro and 3 white children in third grade.

METHOD: Pilot Study #1: Subjects were given sheets of black paper and white crayons and were told to draw their families. Ten minutes was allowed for the task.

Pilot Study #2: Subjects were given sheets of black paper, white chalk, and were told to draw a person.

CONCLUSIONS: Almost 100% of all white children, when asked to draw a person on black paper, drew black children, at least as skin color is concerned. Such data would conclude that white suburban children lack pride in their own appearance and seem to identify with blacks. This conclusion is reverse to what is usually drawn about such children, but as stated, points out the weaknesses of previous studies. The author suggests more studies in this area of behavior be explored.

AUTHOR(S): Meade, Robert D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Leadership Studies of Chinese and Chinese-American Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
VOL. 1(4) DATE 1970 (December)
PAGES 325-332

PURPOSE: To compare responses to different leadership atmospheres of individuals who have lived totally in the traditional authoritarian atmosphere (Chinese) with those whose parents grew up in authoritarian traditions but who themselves have had oriented atmospheres outside the home (Chinese Americans).

SAMPLE: 144 Chinese students at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and 144 Chinese-American students at the University of Hawaii.

METHOD: In both cultures group sessions were conducted under the three leadership atmospheres of authoritarian, democratic, and laissez-faire conditions using both male and female leaders. The group was required to discuss issues of importance and arrive at a group ranking. Then subjects were asked to rank the same issues individually a second time.

CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that Chinese-Americans have experienced both authoritarian as well as democratic leadership atmospheres and thus can adapt to either condition, while Chinese subjects in an authoritarian culture demonstrate more successful adaptation to authoritarian atmospheres.

AUTHOR(S): Meade, Robert D., and William A. Barnard

ARTICLE TITLE: "Conformity and Anticonformity Among Americans and Chinese"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 89(1) DATE 1973 (February)
PAGES 15-24 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To observe behavior in group pressure and persuasion research comparing Americans, generally thought to be independent and individualistic, and Chinese considered more traditional and conforming. Study also looked into the relative influence of male and female confederates on behaviors and attitude changes.

SAMPLE: Subjects were 60 male students at Western Washington State College and 60 male students attending Chinese University of Hong Kong. Confederates were of approximately the same age as the subjects, males and females.

METHOD: Group sessions were conducted using male or female confederates and under the experimental or control conditions. Under experimental conditions all confederates expressed opinions opposite from the subject and under control conditions, 2 or 3 confederates agreed with the subject.

CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that Chinese are more sensitive to group stress and thus, when in conflict situations, more likely to change their opinions more frequently than Americans. Findings show greater tendency for anticonformity among American subjects than among Chinese subjects. For both American and Chinese, males had greater effect in altering latencies and producing shifts of opinion than did females. On the shift of opinion measure, the effect of male confederates was significantly greater among Chinese than among American subjects.

AUTHOR(S): Mercer, J.R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Imprints of Culture on the Personalities of Children"

SOURCE: Claremont Reading Conference Yearbook

VOL. 31 DATE 1967

PAGES 55-62 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: This study was part of an on-going research study to look at the many facets of life in a Southern California community in which three distinct cultural groups coexist: Anglos, Negro-Americans, and Mexican-Americans.

SAMPLE: 10 Percent of the households in a Southern California community with a population of approximately 100,000.

METHOD: Interview surveys were conducted, together with information from U.S. Census reports and direct observations of the social interaction in the community.

CONCLUSIONS: Results found that Mexican-Americans were more disadvantaged economically because of less formal education than the other two groups; that neighborhood systems were highly segregated, with interracial and interethnic marriages relatively rare; and that Mexican-American parents were more likely to use power-assertive sanctions than the other two groups. They also had significantly lower educational and occupational aspirations for their children than the two other groups. On cultural imprints on intellectual performance, results found that there were four times as many Mexican-American, and two times as many Negro-American children who were mentally retarded as would be expected from their proportion of the population, and less than 2/3 as many as expected in the Anglo community. Intellectual performance as measured by intelligence tests is lower among children from the Mexican- and Negro-American subcultures, with these children being more than two grade levels behind the expected grade level. There were no significant differences between ethnic groups regarding self-concept.

AUTHOR(S): Meredith, Gerald M., and Connie G. Meredith

ARTICLE TITLE: "Acculturation and Personality Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 68(1) DATE 1966

PAGES 175-182 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To determine the differences between sansei Japanese-American (third generation) college students and a comparable group of Caucasian-American students on a set of basic personality dimensions.

SAMPLE: 60 Caucasian-Americans, 30 males and 30 females; 75 sansei Japanese-Americans, 26 males and 49 females. These subjects were undergraduate students in an introductory psychology course at the University of Hawaii.

METHOD: A basic set of source traits in the "personality sphere" was measured by the 16 Personality Factor (PF) Questionnaire, Form A.

CONCLUSIONS: First order analysis findings indicated that Japanese-American males were more reserved, more humble, more conscientious, more shy and more regulated by external realities than Caucasian males. Conversely, Caucasian males were found to be more outgoing, assertive, expedient, venturesome, and more imaginative than Japanese-American males. Japanese-American females were found to be more affected by feeling, more obedient, suspicious and apprehensive than Caucasian-American females. Conversely, Caucasian females were emotionally stable, more independent, trusting and self-assured than Japanese-American females. The second order analysis findings indicated that Japanese-American males were more introverted and Japanese-American females scored higher on anxiety. These findings were discussed with reference to the number of forces operating within the Hawaiian milieu.

AUTHOR(S): Miyamoto, S. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Process of Intergroup Tensions and Conflict"

SOURCE: Contributions to Urban Sociology
E.W. Burgess and D.J. Bogue, eds.
PAGES 389-403 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To focus primarily on interactional processes occurring in community conflict and these processes as they are analyzed as forms of collective behavior.

SAMPLE: Evacuees and administrators at the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

CONCLUSIONS: Tentative hypotheses were derived from this study:
1) The collective process which leads to the rebellion of a minority and to intergroup conflict has its beginning in events or the appearance of a set of conditions sufficiently pronounced in their effect to arouse individual tensions;
2) Individual tensions among a large group will not produce intergroup conflict unless they are first transformed into group tensions through communication;
3) Consensus necessary to give direction to the communication process occurs spontaneously in reaction to the initial provoking conditions;
4) The transformation of individual tensions into group tensions involves several communicative processes;
5) A critical incident is required for latent group tension to mainly manifest itself;
6) A spectrum of attitudes will exist ranging from accommodationist to oppositionist;
7) A power process will tend to occur in intergroup conflict;
8) When reforms to reduce conflict tend to be effective if they are positively related to collective motivations of the minority group.

AUTHOR(S): Modell, J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Japanese-American Family: a Perspective for Future Investigations"

SOURCE: Pacific Historical Review
VOL. 37 DATE 1968 (Fall)
PAGES 67-81 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To develop a framework under which to view the Issei generation: the Japanese immigrants.

SAMPLE: First generation Japanese immigrants in the continental U.S.

METHOD: A structured questionnaire designed to find out about their achievements, background, experiences in immigration and adaptation, and reactions to the complex events they had to experience, was used as well as interviews conducted by a bilingual Japanese-American interviewer.

CONCLUSIONS: On the whole, the Issei feel that their generation has played a proper and useful role, though not a heroic one. Less than 2 percent said they left Jpn. because of unfavorable conditions, thus viewed America somewhat as a goal, not a refuge. The question of permanence in America was determined by the number of family members already in America; the larger the number, the greater the chance of staying. The Issei was a transitional generation, linking Japanese and American branches of the family. For virtually no Issei was the trip to America an intentional break with his family. 97 percent maintained contact with relatives after emigrating. Assimilation into American culture was the goal of only a few Issei. 40 percent claim they have a single Caucasian acquaintance.

AUTHOR(S): Sibley, Willis E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Organization, Economy, and Directed Cultural Change in Two Philippine Barrios"

SOURCE: Human Organization
VOL. 28(2) DATE 1969 (Summer)
PAGES 148-154 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: 1) To study existing attitudes of the villagers toward new activities, techniques and material objects on development programs and,

2) the need for community developers to know and use these attitudes or values if their programs are to succeed or even persist.

SAMPLE: Two villages in central Philippines, Ma-ayo and Carmelo, one which depends largely on wage labor and the other a more traditional subsistence agriculture.

METHOD: Fieldwork conducted by the author.

CONCLUSIONS: Regarding attitudes toward government operations, agents of change, expectations about the future and beliefs about limitations on village wealth, the traditional village of Carmelo was found more markedly open to change, more willing to cooperate with outside agents, and was more confident of future prosperity than residents from Ma-ayo. As a preliminary aid to planners, three sets of variables should be considered: nature of economic base and available resources, attitudes of villagers toward agents of change, the government, and feelings of ability or inability to change and analysis of the nature and consequences of past changes, particularly in the area of economic and social organization.

AUTHOR(S): Siu, Paul C.P.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Isolation of the Chinese Laundryman"

SOURCE: Contributions to Urban Sociology
E.W. Burgess and D.J. Bogue, eds.
PAGES 429-442 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To study the hypothesis that the Chinese laundry is an immigrant economy and the laundryman a sojourner. In the area of race and ethnic contact and conflict, the sojourner clings to the cultural heritage of his own ethnic group in spite of many years in residence in the American community.

CONCLUSIONS: The Chinese laundry serves as an instrument in conditioning the laundryman to some degree of isolation. He clings to his cultural heritage. This role as sojourner becomes a solution to a problem of race and conflict. The social world of the Chinese laundryman, his mind, and his life organization is oriented toward homeland ties and ethnic group solidarity, thus producing a low degree of assimilation.

AUTHOR(S): Sloggett, Barbara B.; Ronald Gallimore; Edward S. Kubany

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Comparative Analysis of Fantasy Need Achievement Among High and Low Achieving Male Hawaiian-Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
VOL. 1(1) DATE 1970(Spring)
PAGES 53-61 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To examine the view that the relationship between need achievement and achievement holds for ethnic groups of non-Western origins by comparing them as high and low achieving indigenous Hawaiians on a fantasy measure of need achievement.

SAMPLE: Subjects were all males: 31 Hawaiians in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades from a low-income area in Los Angeles; from that same school 13 Japanese and 15 Filipinos were selected; 48 students from a private high school established for Children of Hawaiian ancestry in Hawaii.

METHOD: Six of Merbaum's TAT-like pictures were administered in groups at respective schools. A score of need achievement was obtained. Intelligence and achievement test scores were obtained from school records.

CONCLUSIONS: The only significant differences were between the Japanese and the two Hawaiian groups who had the lowest need achievement scores. The two Hawaiian groups differentiated in terms of experience, ability, achievement and social class did not differ significantly in terms of need achievement. These findings were interpreted as challenging the usefulness of the notion that Hawaiian children do well or poorly in school because they possess or lack need achievement.

AUTHOR(S): Smith, Harold E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Thai Family: Nuclear or Extended"

SOURCE: Journal of Marriage and the Family
VOL. 35 DATE 1973
PAGES 136-141 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To present tentative generalizations about the structure of the peasant family in Thailand and the association of selected family characteristics with other factors.

SAMPLE: A nonrandom sample of 910 Thai households.

METHOD: A survey designed to focus on family size and composition, residence patterns, marital status, age at time of marriage and marriage registration, and economic aspects of rice production, rice sales, cash income and expenditures.

CONCLUSIONS: The pattern of nuclear family predominating in rural Thailand is functional in a variety of ways. In the agricultural village, the family household is of necessity an economic unit. The author recommends more intensive studies regarding the roles of family members and the ways these roles are influenced by the stage of family life cycles and how the inheritance patterns operate.

AUTHOR(S): Sollenberger, Richard T.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinese-American Child-Rearing Practices and Juvenile Delinquency"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 74(1) DATE 1968
PAGES 13-23 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To explore the hypothesis that the relative absence of aggressive behavior in general and delinquent behavior in particular, among the young Chinese-Americans is a result of the difference in the cultural values, in the familial structure, and in the child-rearing practices of the Chinese as compared to other ethnic groups.

SAMPLE: 69 mothers who had a child near the age of five who were available and willing to be interviewed and who lived in Chinatown, New York. Mean age was 34.

METHOD: Using the Sears, Macoby and Levin Schedules, mothers were interviewed. As a check on standardized interviews, author-observer techniques and ecological studies were also made.

CONCLUSIONS: From interview responses, observations of familial relations, and many discussions with people in the area, the low delinquency rate may be due to:
1) security and trust built up during early childhood; therefore, when rigid demands for conformity are expected, they will be accepted with a minimum of hostility;
2) from early age, physical aggression is not encouraged and not tolerated;
3) children are reared in an atmosphere of mutual respect; certain filial duties are expected of them and, on the other hand, parents accept responsibility for proper behavior;
4) the child is continuously in contact with good model behavior within the family and within his community.

AUTHOR(S): Sommers, Vita S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Impact of Dual-Cultural Membership on Identity"

SOURCE: Psychiatry
VOL. 27(4) DATE 1964 (November)
PAGES 332-344 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: To examine the intimate interdependence and cross-influence of psychological and sociocultural processes in personality functioning, particularly with regard to identity disorders and to demonstrate how a depreciated or deceptive self-image can become the keystone of an entire defense system.

SAMPLE: Four clinical patients who underwent psychotherapy with the author, at the L.A. Veterans Mental Hygiene Clinic, lasting two to four years.

METHOD: Psychotherapy sessions with the author.

CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that there are three major sources of identity disorders, all of which must be considered and dealt with if psychotherapeutic efforts are to succeed. It is, however, important to reemphasize that the cultural or ethnic occurrence of conflict is neither the sole cause nor the basic determiner of identity disorders, although it fulfills multiple crucial defensive functions.

AUTHOR(S): Sommers, Vita S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Resolution of an Identity Conflict in a Japanese American Patient"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychotherapy
VOL. 32(1) DATE 1969 (January)
PAGES 119-134

PURPOSE: To illustrate the interdependence and cross-influence of psychologic and cultural processes in personality functioning; and to demonstrate how psychocultural conflicts can become an integral part of neurotic problems, and thus make their resolution highly difficult and complicated.

SAMPLE: One Japanese American male patient, 35 years of age, Nisei (second generation).

METHOD: Data obtained from over 300 therapeutic sessions with patient over period of three years.

CONCLUSIONS: Psychocultural problems can be expected to occur in second-generation Americans particularly in cases 1)where foreign-born parents have failed in their own acculturation due to neurotic, cultural and/or reality reasons; and 2) where the two cultures of the second-generation Americans conflict, especially with regard to family structure and tradition. The therapist should not "acculturate" or convert the patient to a system of values considered appropriate in terms of the therapist's cultural membership. The therapist should attempt to work with the cultural material, as with any other conflict-laden material, in order to resolve the patient's neurosis.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, David

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Silent-Minority Member Speaks Out"

SOURCE: Today's Education
VOL. 63(2) DATE 1974 (March-April)
PAGES 84-86 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To briefly discuss Chinese values as the author views them; to point out the varying degree of adherence to these values among Chinese Americans; and to encourage teachers to abandon stereotypes and consider the characteristics and abilities of each individual.

SAMPLE: Article is not a research study, but the portrayal of the psychological development of one Chinese American.

CONCLUSIONS: The author begins by pointing out that Chinese have cultural norms against assertion and aggressive behavior. Asians are disproportionately found in the physical sciences and other fields that require a minimum of forceful self-expression. This occurs partly because of a) language difficulties and b) lack of encouragement from teachers to consider other areas. Identity problems exist for minority group members because the curriculum ignores them or does not adequately portray them. The mass media reflects how society views Asians, but ignores how and what Asians really are. The author stresses the danger of using one group's standards to judge individuals of another group having its own normative system.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and Austin C. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Typological Approach to the Psychological Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
VOL. 29(2) DATE 1973
PAGES 129-148 NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: To develop an adequate research typology based upon several major psychological tests and to apply this typological approach to Chinese and Japanese American college students to identify certain homogeneous subgroups and their resultant psychological characteristics.

SAMPLE: 1215 student subjects were all male college students taking several psychological tests in Freshmen orientation at UC, Berkeley in the fall of 1966. 104 Chinese American and 50 Japanese Americans who were born in the U.S. were identified out of the original.

METHOD: Subjects were administered the SCAT, form UA, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, form M, and the Omnibus Personality Inventory, form F. Eight scales were used to identify clusters of students: the Verbal and Quantitative Ability Scales from the SCAT and G-bipolar Scales derived from the SUIB and the OPI.

CONCLUSIONS: Dominant personality characteristics exhibited by Asian American college males - such as avoidance of abstract theoretical approaches, low tolerance for ambiguity, liking for structure, and the tendency to evaluate ideas on the basis of immediate practical applications - seem related to cultural patterns stressing well-defined role expectations, formality in interpersonal relations, adherence to family traditions, and familial emphasis upon pragmatism.

Asian family emphasis upon filial piety, obedience and conformity prolongs dependence of offspring and makes them appear less autonomous and more restrained or controlled. Lower social extroversion was reinforced by familial factors in addition to years of contact with a society which victimizes minorities.

Asians expressed greater interest in physical sciences, skilled-technical trades, and business occupations with lower interest in social sciences, sales and verbal linguistic fields. This is consistent with lower verbal skills and greater quantitative skills indicated on measurement scales.

It must be remembered that group studies mask individual and subgroup variations. Overgeneralization of research results may create or perpetuate stereotypes.

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AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and Austin C. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Typological Approach to the Psychological Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males"

CONCLUSIONS: (Continued).

A greater number of Japanese Americans than Chinese American students indicated greater autonomy and freedom from authority as traditionally imposed through social institutions. Other differences between the two groups were also discussed.

More Asian students exhibited characteristics of social alienation than did non-Asian students. However, the Japanese American difference was not statistically significant. These results do not indicate that Asian Americans are more inherently maladjusted than non-Asians. Rather, these findings suggest that Asian Americans experience greater emotional stress and idstress in a frequently intolerant society.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald, and Barbara Kirk

ARTICLE TITLE: "Differential Characteristics of Japanese American and Chinese American College Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Counseling Psychology
VOL. 20(2) · DATE 1973
PAGES 142-148

PURPOSE: To study the differential characteristics of Japanese American college students in terms of academic abilities, vocational interests, and personality traits, to compare these characteristics with those of Chinese Americans and a non-Asian control group, and to investigate the hypothesis that Japanese American and Chinese American students are more similar to each other than to the control students.

SAMPLE: All entering freshmen (1,761 males; 1,292 females) identified as completing one or more of the test instruments. 236 Chinese American students (128 males and 108 females). 106 Japanese American students (60 males and 46 females). Identified by an institutional survey.

METHOD: Test instruments administered to the subjects were the SCAT, form UA; the SUIB, form M; and the OPI, form F.

CONCLUSIONS: Test results support the hypothesis that Japanese Americans differ from the non-Asian control students in the same direction as the Chinese Americans because of similar cultural values. Japanese American students consistently occupied an intermediate position between the other two groups on all three test instruments. Some form of differential acculturation due to historical and political circumstances has occurred between the two ethnic groups. The relocation of mainland Japanese Americans during WW II may have accelerated acculturation among the Japanese by breaking up established communities, disrupting Japanese family structure and lines of authority and by their actual physical dispersion which increased their contact with non-Asian Americans.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and Barbara A. Kirk

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychological Characteristics of Chinese American Students".

SOURCE: Journal of Counseling Psychology
VOL. 19(6) . DATE 1972 (November)
PAGES 471-478

PURPOSE: To compare Chinese American students with other students at the University of California, Berkeley; to study the differential characteristics of Chinese American students in academic abilities, vocational interests, and personality traits; and to discuss these differences in relationship to the cultural values of Chinese Americans.

SAMPLE: All entering freshmen (1,761 males and 1,292 females) completing one or more of the test instruments. 236 Chinese American students (128 males and 108 females) identified by an institutional survey were used in this study.

METHOD: Test materials included the school and college ability tests (SCAT, form UA), the Strong Vocational Interest Blank (SVIB, form M), and the Omnibus Personality Inventory (OPI, form F).

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Chinese American students scored higher on quantitative and lower on verbal and combined sections of the SCAT. This was attributed to the influence of traditional Chinese family structure and its cultural values.

2) Chinese American students indicated greater interest in physical sciences, applied technical fields and business occupations, and less interest in social sciences, aesthetic-cultural fields and verbal-linguistic areas. The fact that the physical and technical fields require less understanding of Western culture than do the social sciences may have influenced Chinese American students in their vocational choice.

3) The Chinese family emphasis upon conformity, respect for authority, submergence of individuality, fixed ways of behaving, traditions, etc. may explain why Chinese American students were more conforming, less socially extroverted, preferred concrete-tangible approaches to life and experienced greater distress than other students.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and David Sue

ARTICLE TITLE: "Understanding Asian Americans: The Neglected Minority. An Overview"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal

VOL. 51 DATE 1973 (fall)

PAGES 387-389

PURPOSE: To present an introduction, an overview for a special feature on Asian Americans consisting of a collection of articles which reveal how certain cultural values and experiences in a racist society have influenced the lifestyles of Asian Americans.

CONCLUSIONS: Most educators, counselors, and pupil personnel workers believe that Asian Americans experience few adjustment problems in society and are functioning effectively. This unfortunate belief in the "model minority" or the success of Asian Americans has perpetuated crippling stereotypes and has blocked Asian Americans from obtaining the various forms of assistance they require. Cultural racism has distorted and restricted the life styles of Asian Americans. Counseling has failed to meet the mental health needs of Asian Americans. Asian Americans are offered a more restricted sense of identity, choice of vocations and jobs, and educational opportunities.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and Stanley Sue

ARTICLE TITLE: "Counseling Chinese Americans"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
VOL. 50(8) DATE 1972 (April)
PAGES 637-644

PURPOSE: To analyze Chinese values; to explore the possibility that the counseling situation may create conflicts for Chinese American students; and to present a modified counseling approach that can be used with these students.

METHOD: The authors used several case studies of counseling sessions involving Chinese American students to illustrate their discussion.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese cultural values which encourage self-control and inhibition of strong feelings may hinder the development of an adequate therapeutic relationship between counselor and client. Chinese Americans are often caught between their Chinese cultural background and the values and standards of American society.

The authors have observed three main types of responses to this cultural conflict:
a) Resistance of assimilation by attempting to maintain traditional Chinese values.
b) Attempt to become assimilated by rejecting Chinese cultural heritage.
c) Attempt to gain self-respect by emphasizing cultural or racial heritage, pride and self-identity.

The openness or active client-participation in the counseling relationship expected by most counselors is difficult to understand for Chinese Americans because they have learned to suppress emotional expression. Chinese students may reveal a need for help with emotional difficulties indirectly being able to present educational problems or somatic complaints. Direct admission of emotional problems is felt to be shameful and may arouse a sense of having failed one's family.

The counselor may facilitate counseling with Chinese Americans by initially responding to what appear to be superficial problems. This allows the client to move at his or her own rate in exploring more threatening material. The counselor may also reduce conflict in the counseling relationship by taking a more concrete as opposed to an ambiguous approach. Self-disclosure may be encouraged by referring to and exploring psychological materials such as personality or vocational tests which are relevant to career choice or job demands. Group counseling is often seen as a threatening situation by Chinese American students.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Stanley, and Harry H.L. Kitano

ARTICLE TITLE: "Stereotypes as a Measure of Success"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
VOL. 29(2) DATE 1973
PAGES 83-98

PURPOSE: To determine the social, economic, and political correlates of Chinese and Japanese stereotypes; to investigate the validity of these stereotypes; and to examine the consequences of stereotypes.

SAMPLE: Chinese and Japanese in the United States.

METHOD: A review of the research on ethnic stereotypes with a particular emphasis upon Chinese and Japanese stereotypes.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese and Japanese stereotypes have altered considerably over the years. Prior to the 1920's, American views of Chinese and Japanese were extremely negative. This reflected the general social, economic, and political climate in the U.S. Asian exclusion acts and other discriminatory legislation reduced the threat of job competition and gradually led to an increase in favorable Chinese and Japanese stereotypes. Although WW II revived negative Japanese stereotypes, both Japanese and Chinese are now viewed quite favorably and are considered as model minorities. Several Asian stereotypes, i.e. Asians are intelligent, industrious, quiet and loyal to their families, have persisted over time and are regarded as positive attributes. Although past research has suggested a relationship between current stereotypes and group characteristics, further research with the inclusion of cultural factors and societal conditions not previously taken into consideration may lead to different conclusions.

Positive stereotypes may have negative consequences, e.g., uniformly "positive" stereotypes may hinder the realization that Asians may have problems. The "model minorities" stereotype has been used to support the argument that America is not racist, that non-white groups can achieve success, and that other minorities should emulate the Chinese and Japanese. This position ignores variations among the humanity of the object outlook in stereotypes, both positive and negative.

AUTHOR(S): Svoboda, William S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Negative Aspects of Educational Programs for the Culturally Deprived"

SOURCE: School and Society

VOL. 94 DATE 1966 (November)

PAGES 388-389

PURPOSE: To point out the negative consequences of helping minority pupils set high goals for themselves, without providing them with the means of achieving them.

CONCLUSIONS: Educational programs for the culturally deprived must help young people "become aware of and evaluate alternative ways of existing." As they adopt new goals, the culturally deprived must be equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to attain them. Educators must provide an environment where the culturally deprived have the opportunity to achieve higher goals.

AUTHOR(S): Tan, Mely Giok-Lan

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Mobility and Assimilation and the Chinese in the United States"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International
VOL. 30(1A) DATE 1969 (June)
PAGES 416-417

PURPOSE: To examine the consequences of upward social mobility for racial or ethnic minority groups, focusing specifically upon Chinese in America; and to determine whether social mobility leads to structural assimilation.

METHOD: Documentation of changes in the socioeconomic status of the Chinese, based on U.S. census data of 1940, 1950, 1960. Followed by an investigation of the relationship of this development with the process of assimilation based on a sample of Chinese in San Francisco.

CONCLUSIONS: The census data indicates an accelerated increase in non-manual occupations, in educational attainment and an improvement in income pattern. The investigation of the San Francisco Chinese sample suggests that Chinese defined as socially mobile are higher in cultural assimilation and in structural assimilation on the secondary level than those defined as less socially mobile. However, social mobility among the Chinese has not led to structural assimilation on the primary group level. The author does not forsee the transition from "ethnic stratification" to "class stratification" for Chinese in the U.S., nor the disappearance of the group as a distinct ethnic entity.

AUTHOR(S): Thaver, Falak; Abe Arkoff; Leonard Elkind

ARTICLE TITLE: "Conceptions of Mental Health in Several Asian and American Groups"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 62 DATE 1964 (February)
PAGES 21-27

PURPOSE: To compare the conceptions of mental health held by Asian and American students and by a group of American psychologists.

SAMPLE: Six groups of subjects. Five student groups consisted of 19 Chinese, 21 Japanese, 19 Filipinos, 15 Thais and 24 Americans enrolled in the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii. The sixth group was composed of 20 counseling or clinical psychologists, all holding their Ph.D. degrees.

METHOD: A 60-item questionnaire devised by J.C. Hunnally, Jr. to measure conceptions of mental health was admn. to the six groups.

CONCLUSIONS: Significant differences between Americans and Asians were found on items involving "willpower" and "morbid thoughts". Asians tended to believe that mental health could be facilitated by exercising willpower, avoiding unpleasant thoughts, and concentrating upon pleasant thoughts. Americans generally rejected these ideas.

The Asians seemed to be in greater agreement with questionnaire items than were the American subjects. Hunnally designed this questionnaire for another population, one in which the possible influence of an acquiescence response set was not an important factor. If such an acquiescence response set or style does exist among Asians, this may influence their scores on the Hunnally questionnaire.

AUTHOR(S): Tseng, Wen-Shing, and Jing Hsu

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinese Culture, Personality Formation and Mental Illness"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
VOL. 16(1) DATE 1969-1970 (Winter)
PAGES 5-14

PURPOSE: To describe Chinese culture and the Chinese way of child-rearing and their possible influences in mental illness.

SAMPLE: Chinese in present-day Taiwan.

CONCLUSIONS: Lower frequency of depression manifestations among Chinese attributed to security of close familial ties among immediate and extended family members. Also, Chinese have been discouraged traditionally from exhibiting strong feeling in public except for ritualistic mourning upon the death of a family member. Chinese patients seldom manifest homosexual problems because of the clearly differentiated sex roles of adults and the lack of emphasis upon "proving" masculinity or femininity. Chronic alcoholism rare among Chinese patients due to seldom solitary drinking; the emphasis is upon social drinking. Non-social drinking is considered to be a sign of weakness and deterioration and is frowned upon by family and society. A Chinese individual in conflict does not resort to alcohol to gain relief. Chinese seek satisfaction by eating, personal contact and social gambling.

AUTHOR: Vaughan, Graham M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Awareness in Relation to Minority Group Membership"

SOURCE: Journal of Genetic Psychology

VOL. 105 DATE 1964 (September)

PAGES 119-130

PURPOSE:

"a) To provide cross-cultural evidence relating development of ethnic awareness to the variables of age, skin pigmentation, and parental race among minority group subjects;
b) To test further the adequacy of an operational approach to the development of ethnic awareness, using subjects who are members of an ethnic minority rather than of an ethnic majority."

SAMPLE: 180 Maori children enrolled in various nursery and primary schools in Wellington, New Zealand. The children ranged in age from four to twelve years.

METHOD: Seven tests of ethnic awareness consisting of doll and picture materials (Maori and white examples) previously used with a white sample were administered to the Maori children.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) This study seems to support earlier American findings that ethnic awareness among both majority and minority group members increases with age.
2) Ethnic awareness develops through successive stages of identification, discrimination, and attainment among majority (white) group members. During the childhood years 5-9, Maori children seem to identify with the majority (white), privileged group in preference to their own group. However, this other-race identification diminishes with time and by age 10 there are no apparent group differences.
3) "Degree of skin pigmentation among minority group members is positively correlated with own-race identification." This finding is supportive of American studies. The variable of parental race which seems to be interdependent with skin pigmentation operates in a similar manner.
4) Further research in ethnic awareness, especially in the area of minority-majority group differences, must be undertaken before results can be generalized.

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Ling-Chi

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese Community in San Francisco"

SOURCE: Integrated Education: Race and Schools
VOL. 9(2) DATE 1971 (March-April)
PAGES 21-28

PURPOSE: To present serious economic and employment problems facing the Chinese community in San Francisco; to point out the need for relevant manpower training programs in the Chinese community.

Presentation given on April 17, 1970 before the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

CONCLUSIONS: Wang points out six major factors which are hindering the progress of Chinese in California: 1) Government, business, industry, and labor have historically discriminated against Chinese; 2) Discrimination, the language barrier, and cultural differences deprive many Chinese of the right to basic and vocational education; 3) Incoming immigrant Chinese workers find their skills obsolete in California. The lack of vocational rehabilitation programs in the Chinese community effectively locks many Chinese out of the job market; 4) Many Chinese, both recent immigrants as well as long-term residents of Chinatown, do not speak or read English. This prevents them from seeking jobs outside of Chinatown; 5) Many Chinese have not applied for U.S. citizenship because of the citizenship test which is only administered in English. Federal civil service and institutions and industries receiving federal funds exclude non-citizens; 6) Culturally biased tests are often used as screening devices for jobs which automatically place minority applicants at a disadvantage.

AUTHOR(S): Watanabe, Colin

ARTICLE TITLE: "Self-Expression and the Asian American Experience"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal

VOL. 51 DATE 1973 (Fall)

PAGES 390-396

PURPOSE: To examine the cultural values, linguistic influences, and experiences in an inherently racist society which has discouraged the development of a strong self-concept and has restricted the form and function of self-expression among Asian Americans.

CONCLUSIONS: Nonassertiveness and inarticulateness among Asian Americans cannot be attributed solely to a deficiency in language abilities. Asian cultural factors encouraging acquiescence and conformity have worked against the development of aggressive individualism and self-expression. The influence of Asian culture has been reinforced by the social, cultural, economic and political isolation imposed upon Asian Americans by a racist American society. Doctrines of racial superiority in the U.S. have proved greatly detrimental to Asian Americans, causing crippling emotional and psychological wounds which have undermined their self-esteem and self-confidence, the necessary components of self-expression. Asian stereotypes have limited the range of academic and vocational careers available to Asian Americans. Asian American students suffer intellectual and emotional isolation because of the almost total neglect of the Asian American experience in the curriculum. The schools have failed Asians in America and have perpetuated stereotypical misconceptions about them.

AUTHOR(S): Weiss, Melford S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Selective Acculturation and the Dating Process: The Patterning of Chinese-Caucasian Interracial Dating"

SOURCE: Journal of Marriage and the Family
VOL. 32(2) DATE (May) 1970
PAGES 273-278

PURPOSE: To explore the social psychological factors responsible for divergent dating patterns of Chinese American males and females; and to examine the positive attitudes held by Chinese American females toward interracial Caucasian dating.

METHOD: Individual and group in-depth interviews with Chinese-American boys and girls and their families in a West-coast Chinese-American community. Observation of participation in social events within the Chinese community, e.g. dances, parties, and community celebrations. 80 Chinese students at a local junior college were administered a questionnaire and 25 of these students were later interviewed about their dating attitudes and behavior.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) Dating attitudes of young Chinese American males and females are affected by their differential sex-linked treatment by Caucasian American society, i.e. American discriminatory practices have contributed to a male-negative and female-positive dichotomy among Chinese Americans.
2) Interracial dating success of Chinese Americans is linked to their involvement in American social life, males participating less than females.
3) Chinese American males and females exhibit different psychological attitudes towards social-sexual situations. These attitudes are related to both Chinese socialization patterns and acculturation and structural assimilation into American life.
4) The restrictive nature and differential sex-linked demands of the social structure of the Chinese community may inadvertently encourage Chinese American females to date non-Chinese men and discourage consistent dating within the Chinese American group.

AUTHOR(S): Weissman, Alfred N.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Guidelines for Counseling the Disadvantaged"

SOURCE: School and Community
VOL. 53(6) DATE 1967 (February)
PAGE 26

SAMPLE: Special Youth Project of the Manpower Development Training Act at O'Fallon Technical High School, St. Louis. Subjects were disadvantaged youngsters, i.e. those having environmental, social, or personal liabilities, as well as emotional and physical liabilities affecting the ability to function in all phases of life.

CONCLUSIONS: Five postulates for guiding youngsters:
1) "Establishing a frame of reference in terms of a person, place, or thing which will give some indications of previous background, will help give the vital clue for diagnosing the real problem, and establish vitally needed rapport.
2) "Anticipate needs of the counselee in terms of what he is trying to tell you and any unusual changes in behavior that may occur in the counseling relationship.
3) "Be aware of the real problems that have affected the youngster's behavior and the consequences that may be caused by your developing relationship.
4) "Thoroughly analyze the problem and be prepared to deal with the consequences.
5)"Act by: a) contemplating first and establishing a plan of action next; b) thinking through expeditiously all possibilities and consequences; c) meticulously following every course of action and every step which might help the counselee realize he is actually being helped to help himself adjust to his life situation more effectively; d) persevere and follow up every road which will open the door for the counselee and enable him to pursue an effective program of rehabilitation. e) continuously evaluate the courses of action you have pursued and their effects on the counselee and re-analyze and re-adjust your courses of action as conditions change.

AUTHOR(S): Weisman, Seymour S.; Alvin M. Snadamsky; Marie Gannon

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinese College Students Perceive their Cultural Identity"

SOURCE: Education

VOL. 92(4) DATE 1972 (April-May)

PAGES 116-118

PURPOSE: To consider several variables in cultural identity and to reveal differences between Asian born and American born Chinese college students.

SAMPLE: 93 Asian born and 104 American born Chinese students attending City College of New York.

METHOD: Surveys of Chinese population at City College.

CONCLUSIONS: The majority of the Asian born students indicated a greater identification with Asian culture while the American born students expressed identification with American culture. The relative degree of Asian cultural experience in the home had a significant effect upon ethnic identity, i.e. greater or lesser identification with Asian culture.

Asian born Chinese students appear to face greater barriers to friendship with Americans because of the differing values attributed to friendship by the two cultures. Thus, for Chinese students, they tend to form small isolated groups which reinforces the "detractive attitudes toward Americans and perpetuates the exclusive nature of their membership."

In both the American born and the Asian born groups, males indicated a stronger sense of Eastern influence than did the females.

A majority in both groups felt that Chinese suffered discrimination in America. However, both groups indicated their confidence in the American democratic process.

AUTHOR(S): Whitehill, Arthur M., Jr.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Variations in Group Attraction"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research

VOL. 48(4) DATE 1964 (July)

PAGES 469-477

PURPOSE: To examine "the influence of culturally determined forces and norms upon an individual's perception of his need for group membership."

SAMPLE: 2,000 workers equally divided between Japan and the U.S. drawn from four leading companies in each country representing the steel, textile, electrical appliance and flat glass industries.

METHOD: Data collection methods not specified.

CONCLUSIONS: Three areas of investigation:

1) Interpersonal comparison: cultural differences in the individual's willingness to be compared with his peers influence the varience of groups negatively in Japan and positively in the U.S.

2) Interpersonal involvement: willingness of individuals to become interpersonally involved constitutes a cultural force toward group membership and participation in Japan, and away from such affiliation in the U.S.

3) Extensiveness of groups: cultural differences affect the scope of groups toward which workers feel certain responsibilities. Japanese workers feel considerable responsibility toward large, loosely defined groups in society while U.S. workers direct their feelings of responsibility toward smaller, more tangible groups.

AUTHOR(S): Whitney, Richard E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Agreement and Positivity in Pleasantness Ratings of Balanced and Unbalanced Social Situations: A Cross-cultural Study"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
VOL. 17(1) DATE 1971
PAGES 11-14

PURPOSE: "To investigate the relative importance of balance, positivity, and interpersonal agreement in determining the pleasantness of an observer's cognitions about various social situations." To make a cross-cultural replication, using Hong Kong Chinese students, of an earlier study by Gerard and Flaisher (1967).

SAMPLE: 25 female and 7 male students from Hong Kong University were run in four to a group. Two male students who did not complete the experiemtnal questionnaire were not included in the data analysis.

METHOD: The subjects read brief stories about two people in eight different situations. After each story, the subjects were asked to rate each situation on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being a very unpleasant situation and 10 being a very pleasant situation).

CONCLUSIONS: The results of the study "indicate that agreement and positivity (positive relations between people, positive orientations toward objects and events) are the crucial determinants of the pleasantness associated with cognitions of social situations." The cognitive balance or imbalance present had no effect on the subject's pleasantness ratings. This suggests that the need for cognitive balance is not as crucial a determinant of people's cognitive structuring as had previously been suggested.

The similar results obtained with this Chinese sample may have been affected by the use of Chinese university students, who are more Westernized than the rest of the Chinese population in Hong Kong. Results of this study should not be overgeneralized.

AUTHOR(S): Wohl, Julian; Irwin A. Horowitz; Amnway Tapingkae; Thieng Parotheisong

ARTICLE TITLE: "Some Personality Characteristics of Thai and American University Students"

SOURCE: Psychological Reports

VOL. 27(1) DATE 1970 (August)

PAGES 45-46 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: A cross-cultural comparison of American and Thai university students.

SAMPLE: Thai data were collected from 193 female and 87 male students. American data were collected from 126 male and 113 female students.

METHOD: The Test of Social Insight (TSI) was administered to all students and the two groups were compared on the five subscales of the TSI: passivity, withdrawal, cooperation, aggressivity, and competitiveness.

CONCLUSIONS: Thai students scored significantly higher on the withdrawal, passivity, competitiveness and aggressivity scales of the TSI than American students. Americans exhibited greater cooperative tendencies than Thai students. The results on the competitiveness and aggressivity scales which seem to oppose preconceptions may possibly be explained by the fact that "some questions on the TSI have a moral content and Thai students seem greater than Americans to respond aggressively to hypothetical moral transgressions." It should be emphasized that scores of each subscale represent relative response strengths and not absolute strength of each response tendency due to the forced-choice nature of the TSI. University students in any culture are a distinct, select group; therefore, caution must be used in generalizing the results of this study onto other groups.

AUTHOR(S): Worke, Ernest

ARTICLE TITLE: "Role Violations and Intergroup Prejudice"

SOURCE: Pacific Sociological Review
VOL. 15(3) DATE 1972 (July)
PAGES 327-344

PURPOSE: To review previous research in the area of intergroup prejudice; to investigate the hypothesis that "the development of negative sentiments is probably in situations where violations of group expectations take place"; and to distinguish various types of negative intergroup attitudes by determining the different kinds of role violations.

CONCLUSIONS: Four types of social roles were described:
1) "Roles defined in terms of performance and evaluated in terms of universalistic "criteria";
2) "Roles defined in terms of qualities and evaluated in terms of universalistic criteria;
3) "Roles defined in terms of performance and evaluated in terms of particularistic criteria; and
4) "Roles defined as qualities and evaluated in terms of particularistic criteria.

These role types are classified by Parsons and Shilc (1960) as: objects of futility, objects of generalized respect, objects of cathexis, and objects of identification.

Four propositions on intergroup prejudice and role violation:
1) Role violations in objects of utility roles give rise to sentiments of opportunism;
2) Role violations in cathexis roles give rise to sentiments reflective of immorality;
3) Role violations in commitment roles generate sentiments of infidelity; and
4) Role violations in identification-oriented roles generate sentiments of treason.

AUTHOR(S): Yamamoto, Joe; Quinton C. James; Norman Padley

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Problems in Psychiatric Therapy"

SOURCE: Archives of General Psychiatry
VOL. 19(1) DATE 1968 (July)
PAGES 45-49

PURPOSE: To investigate the therapeutic experiences and responses of several ethnic groups; to compare the responses of "visible minority" patients and their Caucasian therapists to similar questionnaires concerning improvement, feelings of like/dislike, whether additional visits would be of benefit, and whether the patient had gotten what help he needed.

SAMPLE: Patients applying for treatment at L.A. County General Hospital Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic during summer of 1964. 564 patients: 387 (65 %) Caucasian, 149 (25 %) Black, 53 (9 %) Mexican American, and 5 (1 %) Asian Americans.

METHOD: Post treatment rating scale filled out by therapists and a survey of patient's attitudes filled out by patients after discharge.

CONCLUSIONS: Patients from different cultural backgrounds are less often offered or receive intensive therapy. The relative paucity of non-Caucasian male patients involved in longer term therapeutic treatment suggests the existence of factors either in the patient, the therapist, or the patient-therapist relationship that lead to early self-termination, discharge or mutual ending of treatment. The therapist's ethnocentricity may cause him to be less accepting, or the minority patient may feel that the therapist does not understand and that no help is forthcoming.

AUTHOR(S): Yang, Kuo-shu

ARTICLE TITLE: "Authoritarianism and Evaluation of Appropriateness of Role Behavior"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 80(2) DATE 1970
PAGES 171-180 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To test two hypotheses:

1) When perceiving roles, high and low authoritarians will differ in nature of the factors used, in the number of factors required or in the relative weights given to the same set of factors;

2) Authoritarianism will be correlated with the perceived degree of appropriateness by one or more of the role-behavior factors.

SAMPLE: 227 male Chinese students ranging from 18-30 years of age, all undergraduates at the National Taiwan University and Taiwan Normal University.

METHOD: A translated California F Scale was used for measuring the personality variable. The degree of appropriateness of role behaviors was assessed by means of a questionnaire similar to the Role Differential developed by Triandis, Vassiliou and Nassiakou.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) The high and low authoritarian students did not differ in the number, nature and relative weights of the meaningful role-behavior factors extracted. Of the ten rotated orthogonal factors, the largest were Nurturance, Hostility, Superordination, Acquiescence, Subordination, and Dependency which exhibited considerable resemblance to some of the role differential behavior factors obtained by Triandis, et. al.

2) For the subordinate-superordinate role-pairs and for those of equal power, authoritarianism correlated positively with the appropriateness of Nurturance, Acquiescence, Subordination and Dependency factors; whereas for the superordinate-subordinate role-pairs, authoritarianism correlated positively with the appropriateness of Superordination only.

AUTHOR(S): Young, Nancy F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Changes in Values and Strategies among Chinese in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research

VOL. 46(2) DATE 1972 (January)

PAGES 228-241 NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To explore the extent of assimilation of the Chinese of Hawaii.

SAMPLE: 48 Hawaiian born and 32 immigrant Chinese families with preadolescent boys were selected from various schools in Honolulu.

METHOD: Informal interviews to investigate how family patterns and values related to the family are changing among Chinese in Hawaii.

CONCLUSIONS: Values and strategies of Asian Americans are continuing to evolve and that no one pattern characterizes the Chinese in Hawaii. Data presented indicate that the complete assimilation of Chinese of Hawaii predicted by sociologists has not occurred. Values related to success, hypothetical expenditures, family systems and interethnic relations were investigated. Author suggests further research to evaluate the total range of values and strategies among the Chinese in Hawaii.

AUTHOR(S): Young, Nancy F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Independence Training from a Cross-cultural Perspective"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist
VOL. 74(3) DATE 1972 (June)
PAGES 629-638 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To examine the significance of independence training among Chinese families of different social class status in Hawaii.

SAMPLE: 20 immigrant and 32 local Hawaiian-born Chinese families with sons in the age range of 9-12 years were selected from various schools in Honolulu.

METHOD: Informal observations of the Chinese families were made throughout Honolulu. Interviews were conducted individually with the mothers to obtain information on child-rearing practices. Following interviews, mothers were given a questionnaire on independence training. Achievement motivation of the boys was measured through the TAT. Actual achievement of the boys was related from evaluations of examinations of school grades and teacher rating.

CONCLUSIONS: Responses of mothers in both groups to independence training questionnaire varied widely, while measures of the boys' achievement behavior in both groups did not differ significantly. Correspondingly, there were no significant correlations between the index of independence training and any of the achievement measures of the boy. However, the questionnaire did display some validity in identifying cultural influences in age expectancies in various categories, such as social relationships, academic achievement, and care-taking. Data also suggested that cultural factors, such as values, may outweigh psychological factors.

AUTHOR(S): Yuan, D.Y.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinatown and Beyond: the Chinese Population in Metropolitan New York"

SOURCE: PHYLON

VOL. 27(4) DATE 1966 (Winter)

PAGES 321-332 NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To get a demographic analysis of New York's Chinatown within the limitation of published census data of 1960, and to shed light on aspects of sex, age, marital, educational, and labor force compositions.

SAMPLE: New York Chinatown proper, 1960 census tract reports 10,604 Chinese, 819 Negroes, 128 other Oriental and 21 American Indians.

METHOD: An examination of the racial composition of the population and the housing conditions in Chinatown proper was made. Demographic comparisons were then made between the Chinatown and non-Chinatown populations.

CONCLUSIONS: Since the end of WW II, Chinese have been accepted gradually by the majority, no longer confined to Chinatown. The 1960 census indicated less than one third lived in Chinatown as compared to 50 percent in 1940. Comparisons between Chinatown and non-Chinatown populations suggest certain inabilities prevent the former group from living anywhere else, i.e., no formal education, wanting to remain close to work, and low incomes preventing them from moving out.

AUTHOR(S): Zaccaria, J.S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Guidance Implications of Concepts from the Field of Culture and Personality"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
VOL. 45 DATE 1967 (May)
PAGES 907-910 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To give reasons for inclusion of the idiographic dimension in culture and personality studies.

CONCLUSIONS: When culture and personality studies are considered in terms of their implications for guidance, a new dimension will be considered: the idiographic dimension. While individuals within a culture or subculture tend to have some common characteristics among them, each individual is unique. This uniquesness constitutes the idiographic dimension. By focusing upon groups within the culture, the behavioral sciences can provide the guidance worker with a broader perspective concerning the impact of culture upon personality development. Thus, the challenge is to create a balance between the necessary conforming pressures of socialization and cultural patterning that lead to the similarities between individuals in a given culture, conceptualized as configurational basic or modal personality, and the equally necessary striving for a measure of creativity, uniqueness and self-actualization.